The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3122. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Everything Quiet Around Washington.

Grand Review of McDowell's Division by Gen. McClellan.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Reiteration of the Report of Col. Mulligan's Surrender.

GEN. FREMONT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The Officers of his Staff Ordered to Assemble at Head-quarters.

A Desperate Fight and Rebel Defeat at Mariatown.

SKIRMISHING IN KENTUCKY.

Reported Flight of John C. Breckinridge.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

The excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri, and the probability of the surrender of MULLIGAN's command at Lexington. The latest dispatch to-night is that he was forced to surrender, and this appears to be so well authenticated that it is generally believed. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn that before this reaches you, Gen. FREMONT has taken the field in person, corraled PRICE and his rebel crew, and forced him to surrender. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought, but the thing is not only possible, but probable. The "Pathfinder" has not staid idle in St. Louis, and not made a great effort to save MULLIGAN and his brave command.

A BRILLIANT REVIEW.

There was a review this morning of Col. VAN ALLEN's Regiment of Cavalry, and some other cavalry companies that were in the vicinity of Col. VAN ALLEN's camp. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff reviewed. There was also a grand review of Gen. MCDOWELL's Division. Two companies of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and about nine regiments of infantry were on the field. The review was by Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff. Among those present were Gen. MANSFIELD and his Staff, and the Prince DE JOINVILLE and suite. The review was one of the most brilliant that has taken place, the command of Gen. MCDOWELL showing unmistakably the care and efficiency of an able and industrious officer.

CAVALRY IN KENTUCKY.

Surgeon H. W. M. WASHINGTON, of the Navy, has been authorized by Gen. CAMERON to raise a regiment of cavalry in Kentucky. He is one of the few bearing the name of the Father of our country who remains true to the flag.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The total number of arrests made by order of the State Department for political offences is eighty-eight. Of these, thirty-four were made in the month of September. There have been nine released, leaving seventy-nine still in confinement at Fort Lafayette. This number does not include the late arrests in Maryland, nor any arrests made on military authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made to day:

Major and Quartermaster STEWART VAN VLIET, of the U. S. A., to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to be assigned to duty as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Potomac.

Major J. G. BARNARD, of Engineers, U. S. A., to be Brigadier-General, to be assigned to duty as Chief-Engineer of the Army of the Potomac.

JOHN SONNERS to be Colonel of Second Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

EUGENE DURYEE, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, to be a Captain in the Eleventh Infantry United States Army.

DAVID P. DOUGLAS, to be Major of the Second Regiment of Maryland Volunteers.

Dr. G. W. SKIPP, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. H. P. STEARNS, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. G. H. OLIVER, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Dr. D. W. BLISS, to be Brigade-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Capt. CHAS. CANDY, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Capt. SIMON B. BROWN, to be an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

JOHN NEWTON, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

It is said there is another batch of Brigadier-Generals in embryo, and that among the names supposed to be on the list is that of WARD B. BURNETT. The Administration must forget to remember the records of the War Department if it does give BURNETT such a position. The last official report of the Senate of New-York, in which his name occurs, charges him with a deliberate and persistent attempt to swindle the State out of several thousands of dollars, which the records of the Departments here showed he had already received from the National Government.

GOODS FOR THE INDIANS.

The Department of the Interior advertises for the usual supply of goods to be distributed among the Indian tribes.

OATS, CORN AND HAY WANTED.

The Quartermaster advertises for one hundred and [illegible] bushels of oats, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of shelled corn, and ten thousand tons of hay, to be delivered in Washington by March 18, 1862. This would indicate that quite a large stock of horses were to be kept in this vicinity the coming Winter.

SLAVES ESCAPED FROM MARYLAND.

Six contrabands from Maryland came in yesterday, and were confined in jail by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, to await the claim of their masters.

"ALL QUIET."

I have but the stereotyped phrase to-night, that "all was quiet over the river to-day."

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Dispatches from Gen. BANKS represent that the rebels have largely increased their force of pickets, but have made no other sign. It is said they have doubled their pickets to hold in check any attempt which Gen. BANKS may make to cross the river, they suspecting him of such a design.

THE TREATY WITH DENMARK.

One of the most important items in the treaty lately made with Denmark provides that deserting seamen will hereafter be surrendered to the respective Consols of the two countries, and also that Consuls are to have full jurisdiction in all cases of differences arising between the Captains, officers and crews of the ships of each nation.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.

Through the agency and exertions of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, arrangements have been made for a continuous and complete connection of the trains between this city and New-York, which heretofore have been very imperfect. The express trains, leaving New-York at 7 A. M., and 6 P. M., and those leaving Washington at 6 A. M., and 2½ P. M., will go through without breaking connection at any point, extraordinary emergencies alone excepted; and cars will run between Philadelphia and Washington on these trains, without change at Havre de Grace or Baltimore. The stipulations for this have been signed by WM. P. SMITH, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, S. M. FELTON, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and WM. H. GATZMER, of the Camden and Amboy. Provision has also been made for ticketing and checking passengers and baggage through. The details of these arrangements will be looked after by R. F. MORLEY and THOS. H. CANFIELD, the Government managers of the military roads, and they have so much experience that they can hardly fail to secure efficiency and promptness.

STATIONERY FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department was to-day awarded to Messrs. PHILPS & SOLOMAN, of this city.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

To-morrow afternoon there is to be a grand review of all the regular artillery and cavalry there is on this side of the river.

NO MORE ARRESTS.

No political arrests have been made to-day.

RESIGNATION OF MAYOR BERRET.

The resignation of Mayor BERRET was presented to the Common Council this evening. The question was raised whether this caused a vacancy, but the City Attorney decided that it did not, as a Provisional Mayor had already been elected, and was performing the duties of the office.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

It is true that Senator BAKER has been appointed a Major-General of Volunteers, but he has not yet signified his acceptance. He regards his position in the Senate as the highest to which any man can reasonably aspire, and hence it is not probable, entertaining this opinion, that he will resign, unless the pressing exigencies of the country shall demand his services in the field.

The following-named Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers have been appointed:

JOHN B. S. TODD, of Dacotah Territory, late Captain of the Sixth Infantry.

Major and Quartermaster VAN VLIET, United States Army, to be assigned to duty as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army on the Potomac.

Major BARNARD, of the United States Engineers, to be assigned to duty as Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Potomac.

JOHN NEWTON and WINFIELD S. HANCOCK are also to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

The Brigades of Gens. KEYES, WADSWORTH and RICHARDSON, under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL, were reviewed, to-day, by Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was, as usual, received with enthusiasm. After the review, he and his staff passed through the camps of the different regiments, inspecting their clothing, accommodations, etc.

On Sunday afternoon the barn of JOHN BURCH, located at Ball's Cross Roads, was burnt by the rebel troops. While it was in flames a large rebel force appeared at Upton's Hill, which is a mile and a-half distant.

An order has been issued preventing all civilians, and officers and privates not on duty, from visiting the outposts of the Army.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who was wounded in the arm in the battle at Bull Run, has nearly recovered from the injury. He will be assigned the command of a Division in Virginia.

Capt. BAKER's McClellan Dragoons made their appearance to-day in a new uniform, consisting of dark blue coats and light blue pants, etc.—a decided improvement.

According to an Army order issued to-day, whenever companies, by an economical use of their rations, have raised a surplus, it must be left on the hands of the Commissary from whom they drew their rations. The bills of purchase, at cost price, of the articles will be paid by any Commissary having funds for that purpose, for the benefit of the economist. Heretofore surplus rations have been sold to Sutlers and storekeepers, or exchanged for other supplies by the soldiers.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Navy Department for the present fiscal year has been awarded to PHILIP & SOLOMON, of this city.

The National Fast Day will generally be observed here. Prof. MCCOY will repeat in the afternoon, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, his oration which was delivered on last Tuesday, commemorative of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

The War Department has authorized a cavalry company to be raised in Oregon.

A copy of the recent correspondence between Rev. WM. H. TIFFANY and the Secretary of State, has been procured for publication, as the subject-matter of it affords an example worthy of imitation:

SPEIGLETON, Sept. 11, 1861.
LANSINGBURGH P. O., New-York.

RESPECTED SIR: Not being aware of the turns and ways of the Government, in relation to the subject matter of this letter, I address you as an old friend, though not intimate acquaintance.

My profession is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Troy Conference. I have ever voted for the principles of the Republican Party; not as a partisan, but as a lover of my country, and now, in this the time of her peril, and, perhaps, financial embarrassment, I offer my all—properly considered—of property, to sustain the men elevated to office, in the providence of God, to carry the ship of State successfully, gloriously, through the gale.

Inclosed is a certificate of deposit in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of the City of Albany, N. Y., to the amount of one hundred and five dollars, which you will please put into the Treasury of the United States, and send to me Treasury Notes, to run ten years before collection, or a land warrant of public unimproved land, to the number of acres you may determine.

God bless our noble President, and you and your associates in the Cabinet and camp. Have faith in God, conscious, full, humble, active. Fraternally,
WM. H. TIFFANY.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington.

REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1861.

REVEREND SIR: I have received your patriotic letter of the 11th inst. and its inclosure—a certificate of deposit on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany, for $105, as a subscription to the National Loan.

A copy of your letter with the certificate referred to has been transmitted to Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, who will make such disposition of the matter as the case calls for, whereof, it is presumed, you will be duly advised. I am, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

To Rev. WM. H. TIFFANY, Speigleton, Lansingburgh Post-office, State of New-York.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

COL. MULLIGAN'S SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

A special dispatch from Quincy, to the *Journal* says that Col. MULLIGAN has been released on parole and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. FREMONT's orders are received.

Gen. PRENTISS has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster, to provide subsistence for two thousand men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels.

PART OF MULLIGAN'S MEN AT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., Monday, Sept. 23.

A part of Col. MULLIGAN's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2,000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 2,500, including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice.

The surrender of Lexington was made at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guard.

Col. MULLIGAN is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender, he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. MULLIGAN and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

THE NUMBER OF MULLIGAN'S MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 23.

A correct report from Jefferson City says, instead of 200 men *en route* for Quincy, 2,000 of MULLIGAN's command were sent over by the rebels, released on parole, and are *en route* for Quincy.

CLOID JACKSON is at Lexington with the rebel forces. No commissioned officers were released.

The news to-day from Tuscumbia reports that Col. MCCLURY, of the National troops, was attacked on Friday, by a party of rebels under PARSONS and JOHNSON, but he repulsed them with slight loss on our side.

Our forces which were sent up the river last night, are now at Booneville. I will move forward to Lexington to-morrow. Gen. DAVIS leaves here to-morrow, to take command and lead them on. Other troops will go forward immediately.

A FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 23.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

A dispatch was received here this evening from Gen. FREMONT, which seems for to fully confirm the surrender of Lexington by Col. MULLIGAN. The dispatch says that MULLIGAN had surrendered on Friday for the want of water. Before surrendering Col. MULLIGAN sent two hundred of his men across the river to Brookville, *en route* for Quincy, Ill.

MCCULLOCH MARCHING ON LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Sunday, Sept. 22.

BEN MCCULLOCH was in Barton County on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

Major TANNER's wound, it is feared, will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer *Sunshine* was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled, as reported. She will, doubtless, be confiscated, as it is said her Captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying MARTIN GREEN's forces across the river at Glasgow.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 23.

Gen. PRENTISS' dispatch announcing the surrender of Col. MULLIGAN, at Lexington, says the National loss was 37 killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

The reported fight between the rebels and Gen. LANE's brigade, near Blue Mills, is discredited here, LANE being some distance east of that point, at last accounts, marching on Lexington.

The account of the battle at Blue Mills, forwarded last night, is derived from official dispatches written on the spot, and therefore can be relied on.

Col. SMITH's command was to leave Blue Mills for St. Joseph the day after the battle.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City 22d, says nothing has been received here corroborative of the report of the surrender of Lexington, and many here disbelieve it totally. Dr. HUGHES, who left his home, forty-five miles from Lexington, Saturday night, and who is a near neighbor of Capt. MAGOFFIN, captured by Col. Marshall and taken to Lexington about two weeks since, and who has two sons in the rebel Army, declares that if the city had surrendered on Friday, MAGOFFIN's family must have heard, and he himself been apprised of the fact. It is supposed if Lexington has surrendered, PRICE and his army will move down the river, and, unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City. Judge FIELD, who arrived here yesterday, having been a prisoner in Lexington, and released, says Col. MULLIGAN told him last Tuesday evening that he could hold out under any circumstances five or six days. This city is quiet, and no fears are entertained for the rebels whatever may be their force.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT MARIATOWN.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Sept. 20.

The *Times* of this morning learns that a fight took place at Mariatown, Mo., on Tuesday morning, between 600 Federal troops, under Cols. MONTGOMERY and JOHNSTON, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of seven killed. One hundred horses and all their tents and supplies were also captured. Our force lost two privates killed and six wounded. Col. JOHNSTON, while riding at the head of his column, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed. Two bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the right hand, and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the "Stars and Stripes."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.

All the officers of Gen. FREMONT's staff have been ordered, to-day, to report themselves at head-quarters forthwith.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 23.

CHAS. G. RAMSAY, the proprietor of the *Evening News*, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost-Marshal, and taken to head-quarters for examination. His offence was publishing an editorial article to-day entitled "Fall of Lexington," reflecting in bitter terms upon the campaign of the military authorities in the Department of the West. His paper was suppressed and all the manuscripts found in the office seized, and the building is now in the possession of the Provost-Guard. The name of the author of the article was divulged, and it is thought that the publication of the paper will be allowed to continue.

SKIRMISHING BELOW CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 23.

The pickets of the Iowa Seventh, at Ellicott's Mills, Ky., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sunday evening by a body of rebel infantry, numbering fifty or sixty. The Iowa boys fired on them, bringing down three or four. The rebels returned the fire without doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the rebels took place near Hunter, Mo., four miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three of our men and horses are missing. The rebel loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the rebels at Columbus are crossing to Belmont; also, that they are in possession of Bladensville, Ky., eighteen miles southeast of this place.

Gen. BUCKNER is stated to have taken possession of Owensboro', Ky., on the Ohio River, seventy miles above Paducah.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

VANDALISM OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 23.

It is reported from below that a small detachment of Gen. ROSECRANS' force has advanced fifteen miles southward of Elizabethtown, and that Gen. BUCKNER is advancing northward from Bowling-Green with a force variously estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000.

The *Evening Bulletin* says that Lock No. 3 on the Green River was blown up, on Tuesday, by order of Gen. BUCKNER, and publishes a letter, purporting to be from him, directing the destruction of Lock No. 1, on the same river.

The Union men, on learning of this, attempted, but unsuccessfully, to guard the locks, but they were destroyed.

Capt. GIBSON and the four missing pickets have returned to the camp at Salt River.

The City Council has passed a resolution, approving Gen. ANDERSON's appointment of a Provost Marshal, and another requesting the citizens to close their business hours at 4 o'clock every afternoon, to allow time for people to drill.

Gen. NELSON, who founded Camp Dock Robinson, has gone to Marysville to start a new camp for volunteers.

The same paper says that a Lieutenant of BUCKNER's army was arrested at Oldham, on Sunday, as a spy.

THE REBELS AT SALT RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 23.

A battalion of rebel cavalry, under MITCHELL LAPORELLE, drove in Capt. WILSON's pickets last evening on Salt River. Four of them are missing.

A National encampment has been established at Harrodsburgh. They arrested Messrs. IRVING and SILVERTOOTH, two prominent secession representatives.

Two supposed spies from Gen. BUCKNER's army were arrested here this morning.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF BRECKINRIDGE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Sept. 23.

It is said that J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and WM. PRESTON escaped from here, through Montgomery County, on Friday.

Gen. SHERMAN had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

HENRY DENT, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of this city.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Sept. 23.

The House bill passed, by a vote of 62 to 15, authorizing the Military Board to borrow $1,000,000 in addition to a million authorized May 24, on the State bonds, payable in ten years, and establishing a tax of 5 per cent. on a hundred dollars, to pay the bonds and interest, the said sum to be appropriated for the defence of the State.

The bill reorganizes the Military Board, making it to consist of Peter Dudley, Sam'l Gill, Geo. J. Wood, E. H. Taylor, and John B. Tempie.

A resolution was offered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, asking Gov. MAGOFFIN whether the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. BUCKNER has been made upon any consultation, advice or recommendation of any person connected with the Executive Department of the State.

The Senate resolution was adopted, that a Committee of two from the Senate and one from the House be appointed to inquire by what authority and under what charges members of the General Assemebly have been, as reported, arrested at Harrisburgh.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE AND THE LOUISVILLE HOME GUARD MARCHING AGAINST THE INVADERS—ARRANT TREASON OF THE COURIER—PASSAGE OF THE WOLFE REPORT AND THE WHITAKER BILL.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

Many of us have been hugging the delusive phantom of neutrality until our enemies have well nigh bound us hand and foot. Nearly every day something new and "startling," which we should have foreseen and provided against, is now occurring in our midst. The enemy has invaded the Purchase on the west, Knox County on the east, and the heart of our State along the lines of our central railroads. He is now probably in possession of Bowling-Green, Franklin, and Russellville, and, perhaps, of Elizabethtown and Muldraugh's Hill. But, thank God, the certain and reliable Unionists are at last dismissing from their ranks the wavering and treacherous neutrals, shaking off every incumbrance and kicking out of their way every stumbling-block, and making a forward movement in time to save the State. A moment's further delay would have made Kentucky another Missouri.

Nearly two thousand of Gen. ROUSSEAU's Brigade and one thousand of our Home Guard, under Gen. SHERMAN, took the cars and left the city about 2 o'clock this morning for Muldraugh's Hill and other invaded or exposed points on the line of the Central Railroad. I saw them as they left. They went off excited and exasperated, yet collected, cool, and firm, and without noise or bluster, and I reckon they will give a good account of themselves as though they were veterans in the regular service. Seven to ten thousand troops from Indianapolis are expected over here to-day, and will be welcomed. Preparations are making for fortifying this city and every important place or point in Kentucky. We must secure ourselves against any surprise. Much mischief may have been done by our enemies within the last twenty-four hours, thanks to the information imparted them by Monday evening's *Courier*, that ROUSSEAU's Brigade would cross the Ohio and strike for Bowling-Green last night. Likely the *Courier* editors knew that Bowling-Green and other points would be invaded yesterday by Tennesseans, and so manufactured and published its information about ROUSSEAU's movements as an excuse for their invasion. ROUSSEAU's Louisville Legion might not have moved last night had yesterday's trains not failed and the wires along the road not been cut. However, it is true he would long ago have occupied two or three of the most strategic points (probably now in the invaders' hands) if he had had his own way.

I am glad the *Courier* this morning gives us an honest exposition of its "neutrality." It says: "We know of but one way to avert civil war in Kentucky, and that is, to adopt an honest and manly neutrality; but this can be done only by separating from the Northern Union. Kentucky is under no obligation to remain in that Union, but under many to leave it. The troops of the Confederate States, we are satisfied, would promptly withdraw on any reasonable assurance of an honest and manly neutrality." The *Courier* speaks by the card. If Kentucky, as an honest and manly neutral, will promptly separate from the Lincoln Union, and join hands with JEFF. DAVIS, POLK, TOOMBS & Co., they will withdraw their forces from Kentucky's soil, avert from her civil war, and let her alone! To-day's *Courier* reveals treason even more barefaced than the foregoing. In the same article on neutrality it says "We, therefore, deliberately pronounce the assumption of any authority over Kentucky by the Lincoln Government, or by the present Legislature under it, as a usurpation and revolutionary, and which no citizen of Kentucky is bound to obey. We warn the Legislature!" But the Legislature's "majority of Lincoln men" despise and deride the warnings of such a secession sheet.

The House, yesterday, by 70 to 20, adopted the Wolfe report, unconditionally committing Kentucky to the payment of her quota of the Government's direct tax; and the Senate, by 26 to 9, passed the Whitaker bill, enlarging the powers of the Military Board, and providing for the security of the arms of the State and the protection of the railroads. Let our people's Legislature go right on in this direction and finish what it has to do. The people are impatient for action. PONTIAC.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A DAY AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

LIST OF THE PRISONERS.

Fort Lafayette, named by some the American Bastile, is not a Bastile at all, in fact the fort is more like a hotel than anything else, where the proprietor is rather strict and has a wholesome dread of fire, insisting upon all lights being out at 9 o'clock. Beyond that, the fare is excellent, and the view of the ocean extensive. Lately there has been quite a number of prisoners released; they, in secret, have told their friends, who, in turn, told our reporter in secret, consequently he is thus enabled to tell the readers of the TIMES what the prisoners in Fort Lafayette eat, drink and do.

Upon the arrest of the prisoner, he is delivered to Lieut.-Col. BURKE, commanding Fort Hamilton, and after examining the order of commitment, he is placed in charge of a file of soldiers, with the officer of the day, and carried, by means of a boat, to Fort Lafayette, formerly Fort Diamond, directly opposite Fort Hamilton, and at the distance of one quarter of a mile. On his arrival at Fort Lafayette, he is delivered to the charge of Lieut. WOOD, commanding that post. All the money from his person is taken by the commanding officer, and a receipt given for the same. He is then introduced to his quarters, which are situated on the ground floor, in one or other of the casemates, in which the prisoners sleep. If he has means to procure the delicacies of the market, the Ordnance-Sergeant attached to the port is allowed to purchase all that he desires upon a requisition made by the prisoner upon the Commander for the money. There is a mess under the control of the Ordnance Sergeant and his family, in which some twenty-eight or thirty prisoners take their meals, paying $1 per day for the privilege. The table is well provided, in fact much better than any second-class hotel at our fashionable watering places. The recent rapid introduction of prisoners has forced them to establish more than one mess, and they are now making themselves very comfortable through the indulgence of the commanding officer. Previous to Mr. THURLOW WEED's visit some two or three weeks ago, the prisoners were not treated so well, but since then they have had more comforts and greater liberty, for which they are greatly thankful.

The prisoners, without means or friends, live upon the rations which are distributed to the common soldier, viz.; pork, beef, potatoes, rice, and coffee twice a day; this constitutes the ordinary fare. The facilities for cooking are, however, very bad, and it is not unfrequent that the food is only partially cooked when served upon the table.

The men taken from the privateer vessels are still in shackles, and are confined during the day and night under strict guard. They share the same food as the soldiers of the fort. Their situation has been made comparatively comfortable by the kind liberality of Mrs. GILSEY, of Fort Hamilton, who furnished them with clothing, aided by the prisoners of the fort, who are in better circumstances.

Two hours each day is allotted for exercise in the open area of the fort. One hour, from six to seven, and one from five to six. The prisoners retire to their rooms at dark, the lights are all extinguished at nine o'clock, and the strictest military regulations are enforced after that hour. The doors are unlocked at daylight. Shortly after the morning papers arrive, and a free and uninterrupted discussion of the news of the day is canvassed. They amuse themselves during the day by exchanging visits from casemate to casemate, smoking cigars, playing whist, chess, backgammon, &c., but no gambling. A few of the prisoners are permitted to see their wives and families, and every comfort consistent with the regulations and safety of the prisoners, is always promptly and cheerfully rendered by the commanding officer.

LIST OF PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

E. S. Ruggles, from Fredericksburgh, Va., July 20, 1861.
Dr. Edw. Johnson, from Baltimore, Md., July 29, 1861, discharged on parole, Sept. 17, 1861.
James E. Murphy, from Portsmouth, Va., July 31, 1861.
John H. Cusick, from Woodville, Md., July 31, 1861.
Charles M. Hagland, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.
John W. Davis, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.
Chas. Howard, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.
Wm. H. Gatchell, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.
Samuel H. Lyon, from Baltimore, Md., July 31, 1861.
Richard H. Alvey, from Hagerstown, Md., July 31, 1861.
Austin E. Smith, from San Francisco, Aug. 3, 1861.
John Williams, from Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, 1861.
Robert Mure, from Charleston, S. C., Aug. 14, 1861.
Charles Kopperal, from Carroll County, Miss., Aug. 18, 1861.
T. S. Serrill, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 18, 1861, discharged Sept. 5, 1861.
Pierce Butler, from Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1861.
Louis DeBebiar, from Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1861, discharged Sept. 17, 1861.
George Miles, from Richmond, Va., Aug. 22, 1861.
James G. Guthrie, from Petersburgh, Va., Aug. 23, 1861.
J. R. Barbour, from Lake Providence, La., Aug. 24, 1861.
F. M. Fisk, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 25, 1861.
D. C. Lowber, from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 25, 1861.
James G. Berrett, from Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, 1861, discharged Sept. 14, 1861.
Samuel H. Eakins, from Richmond, Va., Aug. 26, 1861.
David Renno, from Columbia, S. C., Aug. 26, 1861, discharged Sept. 4, 1861.
Samuel J. Anderson, from New-York, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1861.
R. Ponsill, (Capt. U. S. M. C.,) from Virginia, Aug. 28, 1801.
T. S. Wilson, (Lieut. U. S. M. C.,) from Missouri, Aug. 28, 1861.
H. B. Claiborne, (Midshipman U. S. N.,) from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1861.
Hilary Cenas, (Midshipman U. S. N.,) from New-Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1861.
Wm. Patrick, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1861, discharged, Sept. 13, 1861.
Ellis B. Schnabel, from Lycoming, Penn., Aug. 29, 1861.
Uriah B. Harold, from Macon, Ga., Aug. 30, 1861, discharged Sept. 18, 1861.
Richard S. Freeman, from Macon, Ga., Aug. 31, 1861.
W. W. Ward, (Lieut. U. S. A.,) from Norfolk, Va., Aug 23, 1861.
J. A. De Lagnel, (C. S. A.,) from Alexandria, Va., Aug. 31, 1861, transferred to Fort Columbus Sept. 20, 1861.
R. F. Grove, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1861.
Frank E. Williams, Choctaw, from Arkansas, Sept. 1, 1861, discharged Sept. 7, 1861.
H. L. Reynolds, from Mobile, Ala., Sept. 1, 1861, discharged Sept. 13, 1861.
J. C. Raming, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1861, discharged Sept. 18, 1861.
Henry A. Reeves, from Greenport, L. I., Sept. 4, 1861.
James Chapin, from Vicksburgh, Miss., Sept. 5, 1861.
Edw. B. Wilder, from Newark, N. J., Sept. 7, 1861.
Robert Elliott, from Freedom, Me., Sept. 7, 1861.
Algernon S. Sullivan, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1861.

U. S. A. D. Wharton, (Midshipman U. S. N.,) from Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1861.
Charles J. Faulkner, from Martinsburgh, Va., Sept. 9, 1861.
George L. Bowne, from Key West, Fla., Sept. 10, 1861.
James W. Wall, from Burlington, N. J., Sept. 11, 1861.
R. R. Walker, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861.
Marcus C. Stanly, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1861, discharged Sept. 21, 1861.
J. K. Millner, from Danville, Va., Sept. 12, 1861.
Geo. P. Kane, from Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13, 1861.
B. F. Corlies, from New-York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1861, discharged Sept. 18, 1861.
Arthur Dawson, from Loudon County, Va., Sept. 13, 1861.
Robert Drane, from Loudon County, Va., Sept. 13, 1861.
Benj. Eggleston, from Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, discharged Sept. 17, 1861.
Bethel Burton, from Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1861.
Wm. H. Winder, from Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 14, 1861.
F. F. Longley, from New-Orleans, La., Sept. 16, 1861.
Jas. A. McMaster, from New-York City, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1861.
Moses Stannard, from Madison, Conn., Sept. 16, 1861.
Daniel Cory, from Warrenville, N. J., Sept. 17, 1861.
Leonard Sturdivant, from New-Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1861.
Geo. A. Hubbell, from Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 20, 1861.
John Bateman, (English subject,) from Camden, Ala., Sept. 21, 1861.

Crew of privateer schooner Dixie, taken from schooner Mary Alice, of New-York, by United States steam frigate Wabash, Aug. 3, 1861:

John A. Marshall, George O. Glidden, John Jeanelle, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Carlos, Aug. 23, 1861.

Crew of Privateer schooner York, of Norfolk, Va., taken from schooner Geo. C. Baker, of Galveston, Texas, by United States gun-boat Union, Aug. 9, 1861:

Patrick McCarthy, James Rielly, John Williams, Archibald Wilson, Aug. 25, 1861.

Crew of schooner Henry Middleton, from Charleston, S. C., for England, captured in attempting to run the blockade:

Charles Barkley, Benjamin Cargen, Stephen Bennett, Robert Roul, Wm. Simms, J. Clifton, A. Strom, Sept. 8, 1861.

Names of crew and passengers of schooner Col. Long, taken by United States steamer Jamestown, Sept. 4, 1861:

E. L. Myatt, Captain; Charles Williams, Peter Reilly, Thomas Kelly, passengers; Wm. Perry, from the wreck of the bark *Sir Walter Raleigh*, of Liverpool; John Augero, Charles McLednashen, William Smith, from the bark *Prima Donna*, of Londonderry; John L. Newton, William St. George, of schooner *Albion*, of Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 16, from Cardenas; Sept. 13, 1861.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

JAS. M. HAIG, of Baltimore; F. WYATT and WM. GILCHRIST, of this city, were taken to Fort Lafayette to-day, on the charge of furnishing goods to the rebels.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT OCRACOKE DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 22, } via BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 23. }

The *S. R. Spaulding* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning.

On Tuesday last the propeller *Fanny* ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops, who entirely destroyed the fortifications abandoned by the Confederates. The magazine was burnt and the cannon sunk.

It is said that the Confederates were assembled in force at Washington and Newbern, and that two thousand of them had landed on Roanoke Island, with the intention of destroying the Light-house and the dwellings of the Unionists there. A detachment of seven hundred men, accompanied by a naval force, were about to leave Hatteras Inlet to prevent the inroad.

The privateers *Coffee* and *Winslow* had visited Ocracoke Inlet, to carry off the Confederate guns, but left on the appearance of the *Fanny*.

The *Pawnee* and *Susquehannah* were still at Hatteras Inlet.

The *Argonaut*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, laden with fish and salt, ran into the Inlet and was secured as a prize.

A portion of the Eleventh Regiment, New-York Fire Zouaves, composed mainly of members of the First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves, reached Old Point this morning.

There was an alarm at Newport's News last night. The troops in the fortress and at Camp Hamilton were also under arms. The alarm was caused by a considerable force of rebels being seen near Newport's News about dusk. They withdrew, however, in a short time, after burning a few grain ricks.

IMPORTANT CASE AFFECTING RECRUITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

An important case was before Judge LUDLOW to-day, having a bearing on the enlistment system. Two Philadelphians had enlisted in the Lincoln Cavalry, of New-York, and subsequently in Capt. DAVIS' Independent Zouaves, the Pennsylvania Twenty-fourth Regiment. They were arrested as deserters from the Lincoln Cavalry, and their hearing this morning was on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of testing the right to recruit in Pennsylvania for other State regiments.

The Judge postponed his decision, the only difficulty being the production of a certificate that these men were actually in the service of the National Government. He desired, if possible, to prevent an apparent conflict between the State and General Government. This is the first attempt to break up recruiting here for other States.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Extract from a letter received from Capt. MASON, First Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, a prisoner of war, confined at Richmond, Va.:

RICHMOND, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1861.

I send a few lines by a sea-captain, who is going North with a flag of truce. The most of the officers confined here were sent to Charleston last Tuesday, with 120 men of different regiments. Among them was Capt. FARRISH, of our regiment, and mostly all our men, except R. DAVIDSON, who has been unwell since he has been here, but is now better. MCLAREN is still here, and WM. W. GAGE, T. C. LOWE, R. HORNER and E. WEATHERALL, of my company. LOWE, HORNER and WEATHERALL were wounded, but are now recovering. R. MCKIM, TONY BISHOP and SCOTT were sent to Charleston last Tuesday.

I

FROM LONDON.

The English People and the American Trouble—Explanation of the Apparent Hostility of the Press—Secession Agents Busy—The Cotton Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

In the want of any home excitement, the Londoners amuse themselves almost entirely with our struggles at present, and every day come new lectures, showing what a gigantic humbug the United States have been, and how completely ignorant the English people are of everything concerning us. It would not be fair, however, to lay all the hostile language of the English to their enmity to us. When Sir JOHN RAMSDEN declared that the bubble had burst, it wasn't against us that the sarcasm was pointed. Sir JOHN declared, and declared truly, that he did not wish to exult over our misfortunes. The real victim sat directly under him, and Sir JOHN was only scalping a dangerous political opponent, not sneering at us. So the hostile course of the *Times* and the rest of the English Press is not directed against America merely; the *Times* has not much more enmity to the United States than to other countries. It is astonished at the vindictive spirit its course has raised all over America. It protests against being regarded as hostile to us. Its real enemy, the true victim, whom it is thumping over our back, is a wholly different person and a wholly different association. It is JOHN BRIGHT and his followers. It is thus, to a narrow political enmity at home, that they are sacrificing the best interests of the human race, and all the ties that have connected the two nations. They have lived so long in dread of JOHN BRIGHT and his Democratic principles, that now they cannot resist the temptation to pound him, to sneer at him, and to hold him up to the British nation as the man who wished to exchange their beloved Queen, and their ancient and glorious aristocracy, for a system of government like ours. There is no concealment attempted of the fear in which they have stood of the Democratic feeling in England. Every paper rings with rejoicings that at last the Conservative element is uppermost again, and JOHN BRIGHT is down, and if in their patriotic zeal for drawing a moral from our fate, they forget that their words are making us hate and despise them, still, there is no help for it, and some day, when our long arrears of insult are paid off, they will cry out with astonishment, that they never intended to hurt our feelings; that as regarded the South, their sympathies were all with us, and that we are making them a bad return for all the moral support they gave us.

Such is the explanation which all the Conservative papers give of their course. As regards the *Times* there is something more than this Cotton shows it is if there. It wants peace, and it uses every instrumen to obtain it. Why else should it decry with such infinite perseverance the credit of the United States and urge the English not to take part in our loan? The *Times* knows—no one knows better—that our credit is perfectly good; just as good as that of any other nation; that its talk about refusing our loan is the most arrant nonsense that ever was imagined. It knows that we could to-day, or any other day, borrow as much money as would sink the *Great Eastern*, if we chose to go into the market for it. But what the *Times* wants is not to prevent the loan, which is an affair beyond its powers, but to compel us to pay an extravagant price for it, and so soon bring our borrowing powers to an end.

Where the English are drifting to, it is hard to say. The cotton merchants keep their eyes steadily on Earl RUSSELL, but Earl RUSSELL remains in a sphynx-like silence. They are beginning to demand a decree that no cotton shall be exported from English ports to foreign countries, but Earl RUSSELL does not yet move a finger. He has never yet declared, nor has he given the least hint of, his intentions with regard to the blockade. He is a Wellington at Waterloo, and is waiting no doubt for some turn in affairs, which he has reason to believe will come.

More troops to Canada: a new Governor: an Irish Viscount, of whom no one ever heard, except as Lord PALMERSTON'S faithful supporter. What on earth does all this mean? It is enough to puzzle the brains of a conjuror. My own belief is that Sir EDMUND HEAD has gone crazy and amused himself by writing dispatches that have frightened his superiors to death. Here one gets only the old answer; "secret advices;" "fillibusters;" "possible contingencies;" all which is mere stuff. If this happens again it can be regarded only in one way, and that is a menace to our Government. That it is really meant as a measure of defence and caution, seems to be true. But Lord PALMERSTON ought to consider that if he complains of NAPOLEON'S keeping a hand always on his sword, he ought not himself to be guilty of the same want of manners towards America.

When will Englishmen learn to conciliate? What if NAPOLEON does keep a hand on his sword-hilt, why should Lord PALMERSTON blurt it out in such a stupid way? He makes enemies by it, and he gains no friends. Such a remark rankles on both sides, and is indeed worse than a crime; it is what Lord PALMERSTON'S foreign policy usually has been—a blunder.

I believe there is absolutely nothing new in London. We who are here only think with regret of those who are enjoying themselves in pleasanter places. The Secessionists are still as busy as ever, and are moving heaven and earth to influence public opinion. They avow themselves confident of the result, and declare that England and France will certainly interfere. A little victory on our side would quiet them rapidly.

What their hopes are based on, more than the general fact that England wants cotton, it is not so easy to say. In London, at this time of year, news is scarce and gossip hard to get at. Certain it is, that the Conservative print, the *Herald*, is beginning to talk very much as though the Conservatives meant to call for the raising of the blockade. This, however, is perhaps a sign that the Liberals have decided not to touch the blockade. What influences are at work in the Cabinet are not publicly known, but there are signs that all is not so smooth there as they would like to have it supposed. It is well known that the first cargo of troops to Canada was a measure of Lord PALMERSTON'S, contrary to the advice of a portion of the Cabinet. This second shipment is open to the same objections in a still higher degree than the first. Earl RUSSELL is himself a very honorable, straightforward man, who has again and again disconcerted his colleagues by telling the truth, when Lord PALMERSTON didn't want it told. So far as he is concerned, confidence may be put in his words and his actions. But, as for his colleagues, there is no such guarantee. Lord PALMERSTON is a scholar of another class of men. He was educated under influences very different from those which now rule. Those were the times when CASTLEREAGH, TALLEYRAND and METTERNICH played ducks and drakes with Europe, and cared as little for nations' rights as it is the fashion now to make much of them. Lord PALMERSTON does not now and never has pretended to care the least about us. He is a sort of ministerial WILLIAM PENN—every one's friend—to judge from his conversation. He is a friend to France, a friend to Italy, a warm friend to Austria, and also with temperate reserve to Hungary and to the Poles. He is a friend to the United States, and also a friend to the seceded States. To look at him, one would imagine him to be gushing over with philanthropy; a sort of new Anacharsis Clootz, the friend of the human race. But his system is very simple under all this. He himself makes no attempt to conceal it. It is merely to act for the day, and let the morrow look out for itself. Certain old maxims of English statesmanship he sticks to. In other things he prefers to act according to circumstances. Accordingly it would never occur to his mind to declare himself now our friend, and boldly trust to the reward such a declaration would meet in the lasting gratitude and increased good-will of our nation; a good-will that some day England will be certain to feel the want of. Such a pledge is contrary to all his ideas of statesmanship. It would be inconvenient, dangerous and entangling. "Besides," he would say, "I *am* your friend—I wish you well. I have the greatest desire to remain on good terms with you. But why should that make me an enemy to the Southern States, or why should you ask it?" And so the whole discussion would fall back again on the old ground, and at last one would give up in despair, and be forced to acknowledge that there is more elevation of mind in WILLIAM H. SEWARD than in the whole British Cabinet. But, for all this, the Southerners reckon by compound multiplication if they figure out from his course a result that must inevitably end in war and privateering unbounded on British commerce.

The Astor House Meeting—Card from Mr John Jay.

MR. JAY presents his compliments to the Editor of the TIMES, and begs leave to inclose to him the copy of a note addressed by him some days since to the Editor of the *Herald*, which, as that paper has neglected to make the correction, MR. JAY respectfully asks may be published in the columns of the TIMES.

It involves, as will be seen, a question of fact, as to the views and action of gentlemen in New-York long known as leaders in the Anti-Slavery movement in regard to their duty at this crisis; and disposes definitely of an untruth that has been within the past week, again and again maliciously repeated, and which is adroitly calculated to aid the rebellion, by disturbing that unity of purpose among loyal citizens, by which alone the rebellion can be crushed and our National liberties preserved.

THE JAY HOMESTEAD, Sept. 23, 1861.

CORRECTION BY MR. JAY.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR: Your paper of Sunday last contained an editorial declaring that a meeting at the Astor House, composed of a number of gentlemen of whom I was one, had organized an Anti-Slavery Committee, and had adopted certain resolutions. I wrote you a letter correcting what I supposed to be an unintentional error, and showed you that your editorial statement, both as regards my own views and the action of the meeting, was exactly the reverse of the truth.

In an editorial of to-day you refer to my letter, which you decline to publish, and remark:

"If MR. JAY is a good patriot, and endeavored, as he declares he did, to shut out Abolition heresy from the conclusions which the Astor House meeting came to, we rejoice: but it is his concern, and not ours."

If your views of editorial propriety permit you, not simply to decline to publish my letter, but to wilfully misstate the facts it recited, and in addition to represent me as an authority for the very misstatement I had written to correct, touching the action of the meeting, my views of propriety do not permit me, by my silence, to acquiesce for an instant in your attempt to place me in so utterly false a position.

I advised you distinctly in my first letter, and I again advise you now, that the meeting at the Astor House did not appoint the Committee which you said they had appointed—that that meeting did not adopt nor sanction the resolutions which you said they had adopted; but that they declined, after a full discussion, to take any action whatever on the Slavery question.

This correction I ask you to make not as a matter of courtesy, but of right. JOHN JAY.

BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1861.

The Recent Riot at Princeton College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you for publication the accompanying card of President MACLEAN, which has corrected the misapprehension of the proceedings of the Faculty that was used to exasperate the students and others who are devoted to the Union. As soon as this appeared, the excitement, of which the public journals have teemed with overwrought descriptions, began to subside. It has now died out, and all is quiet.

COLLEGIAN.

PRINCETON, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY, PRINCETON, Sept. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser:

DEAR SIR: It has been mentioned in your paper that one night last week a student of this college, for the avowal of secession views and sympathies, was seized by some of his fellow-students and subjected to a gross indignity.

It may be interesting to the public to know that the Faculty had no suspicion of such an assault having been planned; nor had they any knowledge of the alleged provocation for the assault.

Had they known anything of the matter, they would have inquired respecting the alleged offence; and if they had found it to be as charged, they would have admonished the young man; and, had he persisted after such admonition, they would have required him to leave the college. But, whatever was his offence, it must be evident that the Faculty could not permit his fellow-students to take the law into their own hands, and punish him at their discretion. The nature and extent of the punishment must be in accordance with college law.

To express their disapproval of this act of violence, the Faculty suspended three of the students known to have been concerned, and directed them to go home; and they have enjoined upon certain other students charged with the utterance of offensive sentiments, that they must in future desist from the utterance of any sentiments which have a tendency to irritate and provoke those who approve of the action of the General Government in their efforts to maintain the Union and Constitution of the country.

On the one hand, the Faculty will allow of no mobs among the students; and, on the other hand, they will not permit the utterance of sentiments denunciatory of those who are engaged in efforts to maintain the integrity of the National Government; nor will they allow of any public expression of sympathy with those who are endeavoring to destroy that Government.

With sincere esteem and respect, yours,

JOHN MACLEAN,
President of the College.

No Exemption from the Oath of Allegiance.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to address the Honorable Secretary of State to ask if the oath of allegiance is to be administered by me to adult *females* as well as males, and to *children* who may require United States passports through me; or if the sex or youth of the parties here referred to will excuse them. I have honor, Sir, to subscribe very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. NONES.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1861.

To J. B. Nones, Esq., New-York:

SIR: In reply to your letter of 18th inst., I have to state that the oath of allegiance will be required of *all* persons to whom passports are issued. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Recruiting and the Relief Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known that the difficulty in recruiting men in this City for the Army is as great at this time as at any period previous, and it will doubtless increase unless the Relief Committee adopts a less stringent rule than now exists. Their determination to grant no relief until the soldier has left for the seat of war, was doubtless a very good one so long as recruits would enlist on those terms, but the case is different now. Regiments cannot be organized and dispatched as rapidly as they formerly were, and hence many families are suffering while the father is waiting for his regiment to complete its organization.

There are hundreds of men ready to enlist provided they could secure immediate relief for their families without waiting for the departure of the regiment. Now, if the Committee were to modify their rule so as to grant to the families of every soldier who is regularly enlisted and sworn into service, say one-half the customary allowance while the regiment was in the process of formation, and the full allowance after it left, they would remove one of the great obstacles to enlistment, and in case of desertion the Colonel or Captain of his company could report the fact and the relief not only be stopped, but he might be forever debarred from further assistance, if subsequently apprehended.

Those living out of the City and State are, it seems, entitled to no assistance whatever; but in view of the difficulty in completing the State quota, might it not be as well to grant them some relief also, at least until the number called for is supplied, for if we should finally resort to drafting, the demand on the Committee will be much heavier than it will be by adopting all of the above suggestions.

In any case the Committee should modify their rule regarding the City residents, unless they desire to obstruct recruiting as much as possible.

A VOLUNTEER.

The Stone-Isham Grant in Sonora.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, June 22, 1861.

No. 167.—His Excellency, the Minister of Public Works, under date of the 19th inst., informs me as follows:

"I address to-day the following communication to Don MANUEL ESCANDON:

"Having informed His Excellency, the President of the Republic, of the report from the fourth bureau of this Department relative to the extension of time granted to Don JESUS PALACIOS, by the Administration, emanating from the military rebellion of Tacubaya, for the commencement of the survey of the unoccupied lands of Chihuahua, and of the assignment or cession of said contract, made by said PALACIOS to Capt. JOSEPH B. G. ISHAM, of the United States Navy, the President has determined as follows:

That said contract, made Oct. 20, 1857, is null and without effect, because the grantee allowed the designated year to expire without having commenced the survey, and although the so-called Government of Mexico extended the time to PALACIOS, and made other concessions to him, yet they are of no validity, because said so-called Government which granted them was in rebellion against the Constitutional Government in said year 1857, and ruled the Republic.

It is also null, and of no effect, because said PALACIOS assigned said grant without the assent and approbation of the National Government which granted to him personally a large tract of vacant lands, with certain obligations to be performed on his part; and he had neither the right to assign the grant, or transfer its obligations, without having first obtained the consent of the Government, which was the other party to the contract; and because a foreign assignee could not acquire lands upon the frontier of the Republic except in accordance with the provisions of the law of Feb. 1, 1856."

Of all of which I inform you, as the associate of Capt. ISHAM.

I also inform you of it, begging you to cause this order of the Government to be sent to our Minister in the United States, in order that it may, by publication, come to the knowledge of all who may have taken, or who wish to take part in the business which is the subject of the contract.

And I transmit it to you to the end that it may be inserted in the public press. (Signed,)

LUCAS DE PALCHIO Y MAGOROLA.

To the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Republic at Washington.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 287, 289, 290, 294, 296, 298, 301, 306, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 870, 992, 978, 478, 1009, 852, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1042, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1343, 1345, 1349, 1351.

Court of Appeals.

The following are the first fifty causes on the Calendar for the September Term, 1861, to be held a the Capitol in the City of Albany.

PREFERRED CAUSES, CLASS NO. 1.

1. Albert C. Stanton and others, plaintiffs in error, against The People, &c., defendants in error.
2. Lewis Morey, plaintiff in error, against The People, &c., defendants in error.
3. Nelson J. R. Gunther, plaintiff in error, against The People, &c., defendants in error.

PREFERRED CAUSES, CLASS NO. 2.

4. Joseph Delefield, appellant, against Daniel Parish *et al.*, respondents.
5. Susan M. Parish, appellant, against Daniel Parish *et al.*, respondents.
6. In the matter of the last will and testament of Richard Ustick, deceased.

PREFERRED CAUSES, CLASS NO. 3.

7. Edmund Blunt, administrator, &c., of Joseph Blunt, deceased, respondent, against Edward C. Delavan and others, appellants.
8. Albert Doolittle, administrator, &c., respondent, against Peter Naylor, appellant.
9. Sarah W. Sanford, administratrix of Mitchell Sanford, deceased, respondent, against James Gordon Bennett, appellant.
10. William H. Pratt, administrator, appellant, against Solomon Aldrich, respondent.
11. John Bailey, administrator, &c., respondent, against Nancy Hollister, administratrix, appellant.
12. Allen Barlow, appellant, against George W. Burk, and another, executors, respondents.
13. Ludawix Fries, respondent, against Mehetable Rider, executrix, &c., appellant.
14. John Squires, appellant, against Catharine Johnson and another, executors, &c., respondents.
15. Philip Newcomb, executrix, &c., respondent, against Alfred H. Griswold, appellant.
16. Martin Sipperly, administrator, &c., respondent, against William J. Baucus, and others, appellants.
17. Stephen H. Lathrop, respondent, against James W. Smith, administrator, &c., appellant.
18. Leonard Appleby, appellant, against Ebenezer G. Brown and another, administrators, respondents.
19. Nicholas Brandow, executor, &c., respondent, against Burton G. Maas, appellant.
20. Mary Champney, appellant, against Daniel Cooper and another, executors, respondents.
21. Leonard Appleby, appellant, against Ebenezer G. Brown and another, respondents.
22. David R. Greene, executor, &c., appellant, against Wm. McArther *et al.*, respondents.

PREFERRED CAUSES, CLASS NO. 4.

23. The People *ex rel.*, Wetmore and others, respondents, against the Board of Supervisors of New-York, appellants.
24. The People, &c., appellants, against Daniel A. Carpenter, respondent.
25. The People *ex rel.* Mackley, respondent, against John Kelly, appellant.
26. In the matter of Adam J. Hackley.
27. The People of the State of New-York, respondents, against Henry W. Johnson, Receiver, appellant.
28. The People of the State of New-York, respondents, against Jeremiah P. Tappan, Receiver, appellant.
29. The People of the State of New-York, appellants, against the New-York Central Railroad Company, respondents.
30. The People *ex rel.* Barnes, respondent, against Hiram Gardner. Canal Commissioner, appellant.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

31. Stephen Clark *et al.*, respondents, against The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, appellants.
32. Gersham P. Kenyon and others, appellants, against William O. Barnard, respondent.
33. Benjamin Chamberlain, appellant, against William P. Ayres and another, respondents.
34. James Shannon, respondent, against Wm. M. Mallory, appellant.
35. Garret H. Stryker, respondent, against Edward I. Swords, &c., appellant.
36. Wm. Samuel Hill and another, appellants, against Thomas Cockroft, respondent.
37. John Fitzgerald, respondent, against the Second-avenue Railroad Company, appellant.
38. Alfred Watkyns, President, appellant, against Timothy C. Abraham *et al.*, respondent.
39. Warren Smith, respondent, against Richard A. Varrick, appellant.
40. Chester M. Foster and others, respondents, against Dennis Julien, appellant.
41. Thomas B. Coddington, respondent, against The Washington Insurance Company, appellant.
42. Edmund Blunt, administrator, &c., respondent, against Edward C. Delavan and others, appellants.
43. George W. Pratt and another, respondents, against David S. Ogden, *et al*, appellants.
44. David S. Ogden, *et al*, appellants, against George W. Pratt and another, respondents.
45. Garret D. Clark, appellant, against Wm. H. Grifith and another, respondents.
46. Abel Post, respondent, against John A. Field and others, appellants.
48. Amasa I. Chaffee and another, respondents, against the Cattaraugus County Insurance Company, appellants.
49. Hamilton Orcutt and others, appellants, against Thomas J. Cahill and others, respondents.
50. Hannah G. Gilman, appellant, against Isaac Redington and another, executors, respondents.

Proofs and Practice—Insufficiency of Motion Papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Ferdinand Fink vs. *Adelaide Neron and Wash. Q. Hutton.*—This was a motion to open a default and set aside an inquest taken in the case, for certain irregularities, the particulars of which fully appear in the following opinion of the Court:

WHITE, J.—In this case, which is an action to recover possession of personal property, a motion is made to open a default and set aside an inquest taken therein, for alleged irregularities, which are stated to be:

I. That the judgment taken in said inquest is for the value of the goods replevied by the Sheriff, and not for the recovery of the specific property.

II. That a postponement of the trial was refused by the Judge, when it was stated to him that counsel retained for the trial was actually engaged in trying a case in another Court, and would come and attend this trial when disengaged, and that said counsel was then actually so engaged.

Neither the pleadings nor the judgment have been produced before me on this motion; and after considering the affidavits made in support of, and in opposition to, the motion, I do not think that either of the alleged irregularities is proved. The only allegation contained in the defendants' affidavits in support of the charge of irregularity in entering the judgment, is a statement in the affidavit of Mr. Bryan, "that he is informed and believes that the plaintiff took judgment for the value of the property only." This allegation, on mere information and belief is, I think, sufficiently met by the positive statement in the affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney, "that the judgment was properly entered as required by law, and as is the practice in such cases."

As to the second irregularity, it is not shown that the defendants' counsel was actually engaged [illegible] another Court when this cause was called for its order for trial in this Court. Indeed the reverse of that fact appears from the affidavits to be the truth, and the decision of the Judge refusing the postponement does not, under the circumstances detailed in the affidavits, appear to be arbitrary or unreasonable; and as there is no material fact presented by this motion now [illegible] the defendants, which was not brought before the Judge before the motion was made for a postponement at the trial, I do not feel justified in reversing his decision.

The motion is therefore denied, with $7 costs of opposing, to be costs in the action.

The Case of the Alleged Slaver Falmouth.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination in the case of the alleged slaver *Falmouth*, seized by a United States vessel on the coast of Africa, was resumed yesterday, and the testimony of Capt. Kimball, to whom the vessel was transferred while on the coast, and also of Mr. Jas. Decker, a seaman on board the *Bonita*, was taken, but nothing of importance was elicited. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN appeared and took his seat upon the Bench for the first time since his departure for the seat of war.

James Merwin pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Andrew Keenan pleaded guilty to assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was remanded for sentence.

James Smith was tried and convicted of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Shane pleaded guilty to pocket-picking, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Ann Carr pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Henry Murphy was tried and convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Hartshorn vs. *Graydon, &c.*—Order affirmed, without costs, on the plaintiff's attorney renewing the stipulation as made by him on the 6th of April, without the words "and costs," which were inserted by the plaintiff's attorney, and the words "to the amount of $45,000," which were added. Unless such stipulation is renewed within five days, the motion is granted.

Freeman vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—Order reversed, with costs.

Edward North vs. *Robert Sargeant.*—Order affirmed, without costs.

Bailey, &c. vs. *Lane, &c.*—Order to be modified so as to strike out all the answer of Lane & Guild, and all of Robert Lane's, except the first defence, without costs of this appeal.

Pittingill vs. *Wother.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Bissell vs. *Studley.*—Affirmed with costs.

Bradley vs. *Otley.*—Affirmed with costs.

Griffiths vs. *Everett, &c.*—Affirmed with costs.

English vs. *Frank, &c.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Wm. Rhoades, et al.*—Order of discontinuance must be vacated and set aside, unless, within ten days, the plaintiff serve notice on defendant's attorney, consenting to pay disbursements and counsel fees, for which defendant's attorney is liable, (which he has paid,) and if the amount is not agreed on, reference is ordered to U. Jarvis, Jr., to compel the amounts so to be paid. The other orders appealed from must follow this same order.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 23, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95½	700	N. Y. Central R.	73⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅜	100	do b30	73⅝
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	91	200	do b30	73⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	80⅜	200	do b60	73⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, 67	90⅜	1650	do	73¾
1,000	Treas. 12p c. Notes	100⅜	100	do s5w	73⅝
11,800	Tr'y 6 p c. 2 Yr.	98⅜	50	do b10	73⅝
3,500	do	98⅜	100	do s60	73⅝
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	90	100	do s15	73⅝
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '85	90	5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	83⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	43¼	100	Harlem Railroad	10¾
5,000	do	43¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scp. s10	66¾
30,000	do	43⅜	110	Galena & Chic. R.	69⅝
11,000	do b30	43⅜	50	do s5w	69⅝
10,000	do	43½	50	do	69⅝
6,000	Tenn. St'e 6s, '91	43⅝	150	do	69⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	79¾	100	do s60	68
1,900	N. Ind. 1st Mtg.	81¼	100	Cle. & Tol. R. b10	30
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1st Mt.	102½	200	do b30	30
20	Am. Exc. Bank	80	450	do	30
10	Corn Exc. Bank	80	1300	Chic. & R. I. R.	44
40	Brooklyn Gas Co.	120	100	do s60	44
50	Erie Railway	26	100	do	44¼
100	do	26¼	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅜	100	N. Y. Central R.	73⅝
10,000	Tr. 6 p c. 2 Year	98⅜	100	do b30	73⅝
2,000	Cal. State 7s	80	100	do s7	73⅝
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	97¾	25	Harlem R.	10¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93	50	M. S. & N. I. G't'd. St'k	30¾
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b15	30
20,000	do b30	43¾	100	do b60	30
16	Pacific M. S. Co.	84½	50	do	30
280	do	84	20	Mill. & Pra. Du Ch. R.	17½

MONDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 14:

Decrease in Loans	$6,373,366
Decrease in Specie	724,235
Decrease in Circulation	84,937
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	7,444,043

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 22, 1860.	Sept. 21, 1861.	Sept. 14, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	125,802,644	130,192,258	136,565,624
Specie	18,988,603	36,805,177	37,529,412
Circulation	9,494,332	8,707,683	8,792,620
Gross Deposits	101,308,147	115,500,901	122,696,005
Exchanged	25,553,516	16,184,070	15,035,159
Undrawn	75,754,931	99,316,831	106,760,876
In Sub-Treasury	5,446,804	15,541,307	14,293,222

The Specie in the Bank return this afternoon averages about $800,000 better than we anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The liquidation of Loans and of Deposits, growing out of the operations of the week with the Government, is fully equal to our estimate. A further considerable liquidation of the Loans will take place this week, from the same cause. The whole stock of Specie in the City on the present exhibit of the Banks and Sub-Treasury, gains $524,000 on the last weekly statement, with $953,000 to be added this afternoon from California. A fall in the Foreign Exchanges of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. to-day for the Cunarder of Wednesday, renders the immediate return of even the parcels of Foreign Coin at present held here improbable. The Bankers are drawing 108½@108¾, and the offers for Merchant Bills range 107½@108¼ ℔ cent., according to the choice of credits drawn against. The *Persia's* news this afternoon shows a further improvement in the English Funds and in Cotton, and a steady market for Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn is reported something easier. Money, to-day, is in fair request among the Brokers, at 6 ℔ cent.

The able and indefatigable Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, was in the City to-day, and after visiting his family in Massachusetts, will return through New-York to Washington at the close of the week. The Department having brought the whole business and correspondence connected with the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan up to the present date—after waiting several weeks upon the engravers who were delayed by the addition of Coupons to the original draft of the Bonds—the pressure upon its officials will be something less fatiguing than heretofore. Some of our Bank officers who were in the Treasury office at Washington last week, speak in the highest terms of the expedition of the Secretary and his Assistant and Clerks, and their devotion of sixteen or seventeen hours out of the twenty-four to business.

The Stock Exchange felt the effect of the improved financial feeling at Bank and at the Government Treasury, to-day, coupled with the reaction of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. in Exchange on London. The Army news from Missouri, though acknowledged unfavorable, was scarcely felt upon Missouri 6 ℔ cents., and the surrender of the National Colonel at Lexington, while generally regretted was but partially alluded to in connection with prices on the Exchange. There was much firmness in Government Stocks, with sales of the registered 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 as high as 90¾, and further sales of the coupons at 91 ℔ cent. The Treasury Sixes of 1863 were steadier than at the close on Saturday, at 98¼ ℔ cent. [illegible] Stocks were a fraction higher [illegible] Missouris, Tennessees and [illegible] as in the early Board, but the [illegible] reported returns to Saturday's quotation in [illegible]. Of the Railway Shares there was an improved demand at an advance of ¼@½ cent. Central. About 4,000 shares were sold at 73¼@¾ ℔ cent. The Western Roads were also a fraction higher than at the close of last week, but with no large amount of actual business. Pacific Mail and Panama were firm; sales of the former at 84 ℔ cent. Late in the afternoon the general market on the Street was active on the Railway Shares, with sales of 1,500 Central at 73¾, and that price bid for more. The following were about the latest prices:

Central	73¾	Pacific	84
Erie	26⅛	Panama	111
Galena	69¼	Missouris	43½
Rock Island	44	Tennessees	43½
Toledo	30	U. S. 6s, 1881	91
Illinois Central	66¼	Treasury Notes, 1863	98¼

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds open well this week at the New-York office. They amount to $650,000 to-day. The Bonds are now delivered out at the time of subscription in denominations to suit the applicants.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	83	Broadway	110
Manhattan	113	American Exchange	99¾
Mechanics	91	Pacific	100
Union	85	Bank of the Republic	98
America	96¼	Bank of North America	80
City	100	Hanover	65
Phœnix	85	Metropolitan	85¼
Tradesmen's	93	Shoe & Leather	85
Fulton	110	Corn Exchange	81
Butchers & Drovers	102	Continental	67
Merchants' Exchange	75	Importers & Traders	79
Seventh Ward	110	Park	88½
State of New-York	78	Artisans	5
Commerce	79		

The bids for the Railway Mortgages partially improved to-day, and were as follows:

N. Y. Central 6ses	92	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	60
N. Y. Cent. 6s, subsc't.	88¾	N. Indiana firsts	81¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	75¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv. '76	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	92
Erie firsts, '68	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	57
Erie seconds, Ext. '64	99	T. H. & A. 2ds, & ℔ c.	70 18
Erie thirds, '83	84¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. 9's	113¾
Erie fourths, '80	67⅞	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	83
Hudson firsts '69	103¾	Chi. & N.W. firsts, 2d8.	37½
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14⅝
Hudson thirds, '76	79	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	102¾
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '65-'73	94	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95¾
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chi. & R. Island firsts	94
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '60-'72	89	L. E. & Wabash firsts	68
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '62	98¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	30
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92	Del., L. & W. seconds	86
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	74
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. bds.	53		

The following is the Specie list by the *North Star* from Aspinwall, arrived this afternoon:

Thos. Curtis	$10,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	$5,207
Order	4,500	G. H. Grant & Co	3,388
Richard Patrick	30,000	A. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,270
A. & P. S. S. Co.	11,549	D. G. & W. B. Bacon.	11,300
D. Hamburger	3,000	A. M. Laurens	28,000
Order	5,000	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	45,810
Neustadter Bro.	15,000	Richard Patrick	10,000
R. Meader & J. Adams	12,500	J. Heller & Bro.	5,900
J. Seligman & Co.	28,000	Bunzl & Dormitzer	5,000
J. G. Parker & Son	5,200	Scholle Bros.	22,900
Ballin & Lander	30,000	Metropolitan Bank	50,864
Wm. Heller & Co.	10,000	C. H. Mallory	$1,808
H. Straus	3,800	De Witt, Kettle & Co.	14,000
Am. Ex. Bank	60,000	Frank Baker	19,580
P. Naylor	8,000	J. Straus, Bro. & Co.	33,928
Roberts, Morr'n & Co.	1,000	M. G. Hawley	5,750
J. H. Coghill	2,900	Eugene Kelly & Co.	96,000
Jansen, Bond & Co.	5,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	8,000
Jennings & Brewster	9,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	368,800
S. L. Isaacs	$800	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,820
Mrs. Lipsker	325	Horace Ripley	1,158
John Wilson	200	B. Howard & Sons	1,171
G. Herchfield	1,141	Wells, Fargo & Co

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,
PRINTED VELOURS, REPS,
DELAINES and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
Of every kind—fine assortment now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SERVICEABLE
AND CHEAP.
ALSO, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
&c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE SEASON,
LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS SILKS,
RICHEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, IN GREAT VARIETY,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
which is under the direction of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
may be found all the newest Patterns and Shapes of Underclothing, for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
At very reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to.
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now
Open at retail,
Their entire Importation of
FRENCH, GERMAN,
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E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, at No 37 Chambers-st., to close the concern; consisting in part of Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Crapes, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Country and City merchants are invited to call.

MILLINERY.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 24, a choice selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, at very moderate prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS TAKES PLEASure in announcing to her customers and the ladies, that she will open Fall styles of Paris Millinery of the latest novelties, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
MRS. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted in all sections. Wanted, to-day, a gentleman to teach the classics and music. Send for circulars giving list of educational journals, of schools to patronize, of competent teachers, of vacancies for teachers, of schools to transfer, and school-rooms to let. N. B.—Also, vacancies for boarding pupils in a first-class City seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian, French and music at very low rates. RICE & ANDREWS.

AS MORNING OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, of much experience in teaching, both in England and New-York City, wishes to make an engagement with one or two families; her course of instruction includes English, French, music and drawing. The highest references given. Address M. M. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY, accustomed to teaching, is desirous of a situation as governess, in a school or private family of small children; she can instruct in English, French, and the rudiments of Music; salary not so much an object as a comfortable Christian home; best of references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station C, N. Y. Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY VERY respectably connected, perfectly competent to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of French and music, desires an engagement in a private family to take charge of two or three small children. Will accept a very moderate compensation. Address W., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches, French and music, desires to obtain a home in some respectable family, where her instruction, for two hours daily, would be received as compensation. Unexceptionable references given from pupils and friends. Address HOME, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 23 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had some experience in teaching, would like a situation in a school or private family to teach the English branches, French, drawing and rudiments of music. Salary a secondary object. Best of references given and required. Address Miss C. L. M., Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY well qualified, a situation as governess in a family of children, in City or country; or would take a similar situation with a family in California or a foreign city. Address M., Box No. 3,290 Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS resident or daily governess; the most desirable references furnished. Address J. C. H., Box No. 1,017 Post-office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE DEsires to teach one or two hours a day, in some private family. Address N. T. D., Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—THE 3-story brick dwelling house No. 115 West 53d-st. House 25 feet front, high stoop, in perfect order, handsomely furnished. Rent until 1st May, $400. Also, house No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., 5 stories, English basement, containing all modern improvements, handsomely furnished, containing 23 rooms, good yard; well adapted for large private family, or to be let en suite. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 67 William-st., cor. Cedar.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—To a small family only. The house is very pleasantly situated, one block from Fulton-av., (cars,) near Classon-av. To a desirable party the rent would be made satisfactory, or would be taken in board. Address Box No. 762 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH-st., near 5th-av. The house is three stories and attic, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars, apply to F. J. BANETTO & CO., No. 34 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL, private family only—No. 45 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.; 12 rooms; in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 t 3 P. M., or after 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS, THE WHOLE FRONT on the west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204 feet by 100. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered. On these could be put up 16 moderate-class houses suited to the times. 78th-st. is regulated, and on it, opposite to these lots, are about being erected 12 houses. Title perfect. Property will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1¼ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $6,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED IN EXCHANGE—FOR good paying property in 4th-st., from 30 to 60 acres, not over 30 miles from New-York in Westchester County; worth from $8,000 to $9,000. Address P. B., Station D, Bible House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED, FURNISHED OR PARtially furnished; would prefer the owner to take the whole or part of the rentout in board, with the privilege of taking two families as boarders. Location between 4th and 8th ave. and 14th and 34th sts. Best of reference or security given. Address H. Y., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or at No. 23 South-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
AND
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are fraud and counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 30th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 36 West 30th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 17th-st.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 11 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; R. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, for admission. Apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoode's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Thirty-ninth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 58 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. L. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 26, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with campinstruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.
TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,
By ISAAC F. BRAGG.
Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five.
Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted.
Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL
French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.
Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.
Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.
Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Blandolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS-WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—At BOBBER'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway. By a system of practical instruction, students at this Academy become quick at figures, rapid business-writers and good book-keepers, and are qualified for any business in a superior manner.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $128; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a few private pupils for instruction in the Classics and Mathematics. The best references given. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLEASantly-located cottage, containing ten rooms; within two minutes' walk of the depôt; good-sized garden and variety of fruit; terms easy; price $2,800; $700 cash. Inquire of MARVIN, Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $4,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROADWAY HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., New-York.
This fine, new, first-class family hotel, will be opened on the 1st of October, where respectable families can be comfortably boarded at greatly reduced prices from former hotel charges, with fine large airy rooms and the comforts of a home. B. RATHBUN, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn, occupying a pleasant house near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, will let a neatly furnished parlor and one or two bedrooms, separately or together, to gentlemen, with or without partial board, and private table if desired; all the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed; references exchanged; terms moderate. Apply at No. 247 Adams-st., for three days. No boarders in the house.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $3 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained, with board, in a house having every desirable convenience; also, one single room. Apply at No. 104 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to one or two gentlemen who respect the Sabbath. Address Box No. 2,601 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained, with board, in a house having every desirable convenience. Also, one single room and one large room on third floor. Apply at No. 125 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room to let to gentlemen with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 19 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a large room and bed-room adjoining, on second floor, together with board. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic avs. References required and given. The house is new and newly furnished, and the location pleasant.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, (consisting of gentleman, wife and child,) residing in a very pleasant location, one block from Fulton-av. cars, between Grand and Classon avs. To agreeable parties the terms will be low, as company and not profit is desired. Address P. O., Box No. 3,109 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second floor, a front parlor and bedroom adjoining if desired, for a gentleman and wife or gentlemen; also, a single room; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A BACK PARLOR, with extension bedroom, to a gentleman and wife; will be found desirable accommodations; within half a block of Myrtle-av. Apply at No. 57 Ryerson-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL—PANORAMA AND LECTURE ON THE WAR.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The monotony, which has lately settled down upon Washington, continued yesterday, the only ripple disturbing the military surface being the news from Missouri. In the morning there were two reviews by Gen. MCCLELLAN over the river—the first, of Col. VAN ALLEN'S Regiment of Cavalry, and some other companies of cavalry in the vicinity, and the second of Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division, consisting of two companies of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and nine regiments of infantry. This review is pronounced one of the most brilliant which has taken place, and Gen. MCCLELLAN was received by the troops with the greatest enthusiasm.

It has seemed almost impossible to obtain any satisfactory account of the condition of affairs in Missouri, and especially at Lexington. We have known that an attack was made upon the place by the rebels, in almost overwhelming numbers, under PRICE; we have had accounts, more or less definite, of two days' fighting, in which Col. MULLIGAN, commanding the small National force there, sustained himself successfully against the desperate assaults of the enemy;—so far all has been tolerably clear; but beyond this everything has been contradictory and uncertain. Yesterday we had a report that after a terrible slaughter of the rebels, Col. MULLIGAN was forced to surrender for want of water, which necessary his men had been without for two days. As Col. MULLIGAN'S intrenchments were known to extend to the bluff overlooking the river, the alleged scarcity of water seemed unaccountable; and beside, the report of the surrender was discredited at head-quarters in St. Louis, and another report stated that on Saturday morning the National flag was floating over the place. A dispatch from Jefferson City, dated Sunday, and dispatches from other sources repeat the story of the surrender, and probably it is true. Meantime MCCULLOCH was in Benton County on Monday of last week, marching towards Lexington, and the reinforcements sent for the relief of Col. MULLIGAN cannot have been far distant when the surrender took place. We may look, therefore, for further serious fighting in that vicinity soon. Another battle is reported to have taken place, on Tuesday morning, at Mariatown, between six hundred National troops, under Cols. MONTGOMERY and JOHNSTON, and four hundred rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of seven killed, one hundred horses, and all their tents and supplies. A dispatch from St. Louis indicates that Gen. FREMONT contemplates making some important movement immediately. All the officers of his Staff have been ordered to report themselves at Head-quarters forthwith.

A dispatch from Louisville informs us that a battalion of rebel cavalry made their appearance on Salt River on Sunday evening, and drove in the National pickets stationed there. No further hostile demonstrations are reported. John C. BRECKINRIDGE and WM. PRESTON, it is rumored, have fled from Frankfort through Montgomery County, and made their escape from the State.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe embodies later intelligence from Hatteras Inlet, brought up by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*. It was reported that the rebels were assembled in force at Washington and Newbern, N. C., and that two thousand of them had landed on Roanoke Island, at the upper end of Pamlico Sound, with the intention of destroying the lighthouse and the dwellings of the Union men there. A detachment of seven hundred men, accompanied by a naval force, was about to leave Hatteras Inlet to interfere with this arrangement. The rebel fortifications abandoned at Ocracoke Inlet had been entirely destroyed by a company of National troops which went on board the propeller *Fanny* for that purpose. The privateers *Coffee* and *Winslow* were at the Inlet for the purpose of saving the guns, but they disappeared on the approach of the *Fanny*. Another vessel, belonging in the British Provinces, had run into Hatteras Inlet and had been captured. The only movement of interest which has taken place in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, occurred on Saturday night, when a considerable body of rebels made their appearance near Newport's News. They exhibited no disposition to make an attack, however, and retired after burning a few grain ricks.

The steamship *Persia*, with advices from Europe four days later, passed Cape Race yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th inst. She reports having passed the steamship *Great Eastern* on the 16th, on her way back to Liverpool, having suffered some damage which rendered her return necessary. An advance of an eighth of a penny had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. The stock in port was estimated at 868,000 bales, of which 521,500 were American. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady, and Provisions dull. The report brought by the steamer *Saxonia*, that the American Minister at Brussels had offered an important position in the American Army to GARIBALDI, is confirmed, and it was believed by the *Correo Mercantil* that he had accepted. The passport system, recently established by our Government excites the ridicule of the London *Times*, which is inclined to the belief that it will not secure the desired end. The *Times* also finds fault that Lord LYON was not informed of the new arrangement until he had learned of it through the newspapers. Mr. RUSSELL, in another letter to the *Times*, concludes that Gen. MCCLELLAN is rapidly becoming master of the situation, and that the movements by water, both on the seaboard and down the Mississippi, must greatly embarrass the South. Movements were again being made preparatory to the transportion of troops to Canada. The only item of importance from the Continent is in confirmation of the rumor that Spain intends to join France and England in the expedition against Mexico.

The *North Star* reached this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. She left Aspinwall on the 15th inst. Her advices from California are not so late as have been received by the Overland Mail and the Pony Express, but she brings later and important intelligence from New-Granada. Señor MURILLO, an agent of the Mosquera Government had arrived at Panama, empowered to enter into a compact with the Governor of the State of Panama, which he succeeded in doing, upon terms which are regarded as highly favorable to the State. It recognizes the Government of the Union, and will continue to form an integral part of New-Granada, but with the privilege of remaining neutral in the present civil war, and indeed in all other wars which may occur. In addition to this, all the National revenue collectable in the State is ceded to it by the General Government—the State only being obliged to contribute to the Union a moderate subvention. It was reported from Carthagena that ARBOLEDA, one of the old Government commanders, had captured the town of Popayan, and the State of Antioquia had refused to enter into treaty with MOSQUERA. Other military movements of importance were taking place in the interior. The commission of Señor HURTADO, now in Washington, to settle the American claims for the Panama massacre, has been revoked by MOSQUERA, and another Commissioner will start from Panama on the 4th of October.

The news from South America by the *North Star* is also of considerable interest. A Government specie train in Peru, carrying $87,000, had been seized by a band of forty robbers, several of whom were subsequently captured. One of the clerks of the Treasury Department of Peru had committed forgeries of Government bills to the amount of $250,000. In Bolivia and Chili tranquillity reigned. Hon. D. K. CARTTER, United States Minister, presented his credentials to the President of the former, on the 28th of July. Warlike preparations still continued in the Argentine Confederation, and there was little prospect of a settlement of the existing difficulties without a war.

The various Ward Conventions called by the Republican Central Committee, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions, met last evening. Great unanimity prevailed, and the elections passed off quietly.

The Charter Convention met again yesterday, and after appointing the Standing Committees, and electing GEO. H. PURSER a member of the Board, in place of AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is absent in Europe, adjourned to Saturday next.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of special importance. The Hudson River Railroad Company remonstrated against the repeal of the authority permitting the use of a dummy through the City. A communication from Capt. VICKUS, Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, discloses the fact that a set of colors belonging to the Frst Fire Zouaves were found at Alexandria. They were directed to be sent to this City for future disposition. An application of the Central Park Commissioners for $800,000 for the balance of the year, and reduced in the other Board to $250,000, was referred to the Finance Committee. The Mount Morris job was, after discussion, laid over.

The Stock Exchange was firm yesterday for Government Stocks, with more activity on some of the Railway Snares; United States 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, 91 ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 73¾@¾ ₩ cent. The Bank return shows a liquidation of $6,300,000 on Loans, and $7,400,000 on Deposits, principally in settlements with the Treasury. The difference in Specie for the week is $724,000 against the Banks, and $1,248,000 in favor of the Treasury, making the gain to the stock of Specie in the City of $524,000, to which $953,000 was added from California yesterday afternoon.

The Situation in Missouri.

There has nothing transpired in Missouri for many weary weeks to cheer the hearts of the Union men there. On the contrary, discouragements and disasters have followed each other in unbroken succession, until hope deferred has made the heart sick. The friends of the Government, everywhere, have reason to be ashamed of the impotency of patriotic effort in Missouri. The calamities there have been endured until they are National crimes. Who is to blame for the anarchy and rebel rule and devastation west of the Mississippi? We make no charges; but in the name of a wronged country, we declare that there are deep blood stains on some hands, that cannot easily be washed out.

We publish to-day a letter from St. Louis. It is from one of the earliest and best-known citizens of that place—one distinguished for his public spirit and intelligence—who is neither politician nor contractor. We need not ask for it an attentive reading. No man can begin the simple but terrible narrative, and cease to read, or lay it down unmoved.

The writer gives occasions, names and dates, for every act that he calls into judgment. We leave the case to the Administration, believing firmly that they have the honesty and the fearlessness to deal with facts as they shall find them, without favor or affection. It is a sad day we have reached, if the Executive of the Nation, who has nothing to hope for, nothing to live for, but the country's welfare, dare not do his duty on an occasion so momentous and in a crisis so grave.

We have said that Missouri has given no recent consolation to patriotism. It is true. It has only beeu a field of humiliation and disaster. Camp Jackson was captured last April, and treason in St. Louis nipped in the bud. The battle of Booneville was fought soon after, and CLAIB. JACKSON compelled to flee the State. These two victories belong to Gen. LYON and FRANK BLAIR. Since then, what ray of light have we seen in Missouri? SIEGEL retreated from Carthage, and by a miracle of generalship saved his men and his guns from superior numbers. A Union Colonel and his command was surrounded by the rebel bands of HARRIS, near Monroe, and by mere fortune was rescued from annihilation. Gen. LYON was left defenceless against four times his force under the practiced leader, MCCULLOCH, and perished in trying to sustain his country's flag against such odds. The loss of LYON lost one-third of Missouri to the Union—surrendered its loyal citizens to impressment and plunder—and opened the way for the victorious rebels to the Missouri River, and to the best towns of the State. For weeks it has been known that Gen. PRICE was advancing upon Lexington with a view to instal the rebel Governor, JACKSON, there; and yet he is allowed to invest Lexington with overwhelming numbers; and the nation is tortured now with a suspense, that has lasted for a week at least, for the fate of the devoted band that PRICE was allowed to entrap there. Col. MULLIGAN, notwithstanding our advices to the contrary, may be safe. We sincerely trust he has stood successfully against the fearful siege. But we protest that it is a deep cruelty to him and to his men, and an outrage without palliation on the feelings of the nation, that the gallant soldier and his brave men have been thus environed and succorless, and their fate, either of death in the ditches, or of durance vile as prisoners, left trembling for days in the balance.

Is there never to be a chastisement inflicted on the rebel bands of Missouri? For months MARTIN GREEN has been ravaging Northeast Missouri, living by plunder, and at last he safely crosses the Missouri River with 1,500 men and goes to join PRICE. THOMAS HARRIS marauds through the counties lying south of GREEN'S district, at the head of 1,000 men; and after having glutted his vengeance and plundered his foil, he, too, goes to join his rebel masters that are advancing from the Southwest. St. Joseph, the second city in the State, and the terminus of the most important and only completed railway in Missouri, has hardly been a week out of the hands of the rebels, who pillaged its stores and supplied their wants by robbery of Union men. The timbers are scarcely replaced over Platte River, where a hundred lives were assailed by cruel and as yet uncaptured Secessionists. Scarcely a day has passed for weeks that trains on railroads were not fired into and men murdered outright. But when heard we of a single arrest and quick punishment of the offenders by the loudly-proclaimed Martial law?

The truth is, that Missouri, to-day, is a blighted field, where nothing appears to animate the patriot or give cheer to the Union. And why should it be? We have been told that FREMONT has gathered at St. Louis one of the finest armies on the continent, numbering, some say, 30,000, some say 60,000, some say 80,000 men. We know that Col. MULLIGAN, like the brave LYON, was left to struggle against fearful odds, within two days' run of St. Louis by steamboat. We are told that FREMONT has thrown up intrenchments around St. Louis, at a cost of $1,000,000. We know that BEN MCCULLOCH is marching to the aid of PRICE, and that our feeble forces at Rolla, Booneville and Jefferson City are in imminent danger. When shall these things stop? When? When?

We review this sorrowful record in Missouri, not in resentment, but in grief. The Administration cannot afford to let these things continue. In other quarters, the morning breaks brightly. Why is all so dark in Missouri?

Kentucky Among the Breakers.

When the Cotton States set up the standard of rebellion, the Border States at once became the grand theatre of their intrigues, the object of which was to carry them with the South. The National Government was equally desirous of retaining their allegiance, for the reason that so long as this was held, it was believed that the insurrection would fall to the ground of its own weakness. For months it was in the power of these States to have composed the revolt, and restore peace and unity to the country. If Virginia and Kentucky had assumed an attitude dictated by patriotism or manliness, or a sense of self-preservation, the rebels would have been awed into submission without the movement of a soldier or the firing of a gun. But the position taken by both was that calculated to make rebellion the power that it is, rather than to support the Government and sustain the laws. While the rebels were either seizing or destroying everything belonging to Government within their reach, and straining every nerve for its subversion and ruin, the Border States planted themselves on the anti-coercion ground, and notified the National authorities that no soldier should cross their soils to enforce the law or protect the forts and property of the United States. As their territories extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, their attitude was the very one at the time best calculated to promote the object of the rebellion, and to embarrass the action of the Government. Anti-coercion was the ground upon which the Democratic party, North as well as South, then stood. When neutrality could be no longer preserved, the mask was thrown off in Virginia, as well as by the Executives of both Kentucky and Missouri. Kentucky did not go over to the enemy, but still asserted the right to remain neutral in the contest, the most disgraceful and undignified *rôle* a State could possibly assume. No sentiment of patriotism, or sense of duty, or gratitude toward a Government which had been the source of all her honors and prosperity, appeared to animate her people. As far as they inclined in either direction, the whole weight of their influence was thrown in favor of the rebels. Kentucky allowed their army to be recruited from her sons. She supplied their wants when all other avenues were closed to them. Under her fostering care towards them, and indifference towards the Government, the rebellion grew to the vast proportions and power it now displays. She hugged to the idea of neutrality till a military necessity compelled the rebels to throw an immense force into her territory and seize upon its most important strategical points. Kentucky cannot long be neutral. Her Governor takes sides with the rebels, and her Legislature with the National Government. This difference corresponds to an equally marked and virulent one existing throughout the whole State. A majority of her people still maintain their quasi-loyalty, which has been greatly strengthened by the invasion. But the minority make up for inferiority in numbers in earnestness and activity, so that, without aid from the North, the State would undoubtedly be overrun, and annexed, willing or not, to the Southern Confederacy. Sustained by the National troops, she may be enabled to drive back the invaders, but not without a terrible contest, in which she must suffer all the horrors of a civil war on a broader scale, and in a more embittered form, than have yet been enacted in any State. Kentucky is to be, in reality, the dark and bloody ground. The war, then, is to be one of giants. Murder and rapine is to stalk abroad through the whole extent of her land. The hand of neighbor is to be turned against neighbor, of brother against brother, till her fair fields are deluged with blood, blasted with fire and sword. In idea she already presents a spectacle from which every sensitive mind recoils with horror.

Such is the penalty Kentucky is to pay for her assumed position of neutrality. It was seen from the first that the Border States, if they went over to the rebels, or attempted to remain indifferent spectators, must bear the brunt of the contest. The object of the Cotton States was to make them the barrier against an invasion from the North. So far have they been perfectly successful in their plans. There are now in Virginia 200,000 men eating up her substance and destroying any work of man. Missouri is a prey to hordes of rebels, who subsist upon the plunder of her people. The same scenes are to be repeated, with still more hideous coloring, in Kentucky. Thus the States that might have averted, had they chosen, the calamities of a civil war, are made the theatre of them in all their horrors. Such is always the fate of a lukewarm and selfish policy. Kentucky was not without warning from her own gifted sons. No one could have pointed her position and duties more vividly than has the great man whose name is a household word in every loyal State. But all to no purpose. The treason of her Governor and a large portion of her population has invited the rebels to take possession of her soil. Had she maintained a steadfast loyalty she would have no more been invaded than Ohio or Indiana. She will pass through the ordeal, we trust and believe, but not without those losses and suffering that must render her a monument of the fate that awaits a people, who are found wanting in the most trying emergencies and in the greatest of duties. Such is one of the lessons of the present contest.

The Pope and the New Imperial Pamphlet.

Whatever degree of importance is really to be attached to the new French pamphlet, entitled, "*The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy*," just issued from the press of the official publisher in Paris, the journals are nearly unanimous in ascribing to it an Imperial authorship. This, it is affirmed, is the real thunder of which the numerous articles and brochures that have appeared on the Roman question, were but the premonitory mutterings; this, the trumpet-sound which is to bring down the fabric of temporal sovereignty, built up with so much fraud and violence by the Bishops of Rome.

So far as the reasoning is concerned there is nothing novel in the new pamphlet, and it would be difficult that there should be. The monstrous anomaly of priestly misrule—the anachronism of NAPOLEON'S continuing to protect a hot-bed of legitimist brigand movement in the heart of a constituted Italy—have been exposed over and over again; and the withdrawal of the French troops has long been a foregone conclusion. It did not need the pamphleteer's merciless anatomy of the Pope's temporal power to convince the Nineteenth Century of its rottenness; there is not much novelty in the assertion that "there can be no national unity without a capital," while the comparison from the human frame as to the need of a head for Italy, with the inference that Rome is that head, has been made a hundred times before.

It is not the argument, then, but the likelihood that the argument will be acted upon, that gives the pamphlet its significance. The previous *brochures* have drawn up a *procès:* this indicates a programme. It affirms again and again that, come what will, the French troops will evacuate Rome, and that the Holy Father may then "do as he pleases." What CHARLEMAGNE gave may not NAPOLEON take away? But why will not His Holiness spontaneously abdicate the temporal power? "Why should not the common Father of the Faithful, the Vicar of Him who died for the salvation of mankind, not voluntarily resign a temporal power with which he can do no more good, and which is the cause of so much misery?" But if not, why, let the consequences come. "If the Court of Rome remains obstinate, then nothing is left but an appeal to the Roman people. The *plebiscite* (popular vote) will take place under the eyes of the French Army." And will he not bestow his "blessing" on Italy? Oh! if he only would! If not, Italy will do without it. "If the Pope blesses Italy, then a new day will dawn for the Church; if not, Rome will none the less be the capital of Italy. *Let destiny be accomplished!*"

The Napoleonic touch comes out in that last sentence, "Let destiny be accomplished," for it is precisely in the art of so directing popular opinion as to make a line of policy appear a *demand* of the nation, that NAPOLEON III. shows himself a consummate master. Rightly viewed, the pamphlet is a powerful statement addressed to the French people to reconcile them to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. "The Italian nation is constituted and all that is Italy belongs to it." These are the words of RICASOLI in the dispatch which he has lately addressed to the Diplomatic Agents of Italy at Foreign Courts. The pamphleteer assures us that the words, "have not displeased the Emperor." It is probable that they not only did not "displease" him, but that the bold manifesto of the Italian Prime Minister was an inspiration of His Majesty's. In "The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy," NAPOLEON has clearly shown his hand. It is his will to consign the Pope to his fate. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the manner in which this master of State-craft will bring the consummation about.

A MISTAKEN LOOK AHEAD.—The rebel leaders have not extinguished the hope of a revolution of Northern sentiment in their favor. From a private letter, written in England, and printed in another column, we learn that a confident calculation is made upon such a revulsion, and, indeed, the entire expectation of success is founded upon it. On the approach of Winter, it is reasoned, the masses of Northern people will begin to suffer the pinch of want. Capital will lie idle; labor will look forward to a Winter without employment and wages; public uprisings will destroy peace and property in all the great cities. In those days an exhausted and hopeless people will compel the Government to make peace on any terms. We are told, moreover, that these results are not merely conjectural among the Southern people, but that they have numerous and influential Northern allies who are pledged to bring them about, and who are actually using every energy at this moment to realize them. The earlier weeks of December is the period prearranged for the great popular conversion.

Of all the insane miscalculations upon which the rebellion has run since its start, none has been more irrational. It is an error to suppose that the people of the North are less prepared to endure for the Union, than those of the South for its destruction. It is an error to suppose the Winter will bring to the North a tithe of the suffering with which it will visit the South. It is an error to ignore the fact that indignation has long ago expelled from the minds of the class, upon which the rebels are counting, all sympathy with the South. Industry is everywhere reviving; food is abundant and cheap; clothing and other incidents of comfort are at prices to which they could not have descended if the South had remained a customer in the market. All the elements of popular discontent are, in fact, absolutely wanting; and if the Southern movement has no other salvation than, the leaders may as well lay down their arms. It is safe to predict that Congress, coming directly from the people, will assemble in December with new resolutions to prosecute the war until the last rebel shall be disarmed.

SECRETARY CHASE ON CONFISCATIONS.—The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we published yesterday, (to which the telegraph, by mistake, appended the name of the Secretary of State,) on the subject of the forfeiture of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States, contains new views of the law on this subject. According to Mr. CHASE'S interpretation, neither under the act of Congress of July 13, nor that of Aug. 6, 1861, can the property of rebels be forfeited except "such as is in transit, or provided for transit to or from the insurrectionary States, or is actually used for the promotion of the insurrection." In this he entirely ignores the sixth section of the act of July 13, which, in express terms, declares that "any ship or vessel belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of a State declared in a state of insurrection found at sea, or in any part of the rest of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States." There is in this section no qualification or pretence of qualification to the forfeiture. It is absolute. By the common law, when a citizen rebels against the Government to which he owes allegiance, his property, as well as his life, is forfeited, whether his property has been "used for the promotion of the insurrection" or not; and the reason is, that when he embarks in the rebellion, the law presumes that he intends to use not only his physical powers in "promotion" of the treason he is engaged in, but all his property. The act of rebellion, in legal contemplation, fixes the intent, and it therefore presumes that all the goods, all the money, all the estate and possessions of the rebel, as well as his arm and brain, are used or to be used in aid of accomplishing the overthrow of the Government. Had the Secretary remembered this rule of the common law, he would have found no difficulty, we think, in respect to the forfeiture of rebel property. In construing the statutes creating the forfeiture, he would not have required actual proof of the use, or of the intention to use it "in promotion of the insurrection." He would have said that the act of rebellion itself, in legal contemplation, determined the intent so to use it,—that in law it *was* so used, from the moment the owner became a rebel, and that the forfeiture therefore attached.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that a state of war supersedes all laws, and leaves with the war-making power ample discretion, for the guidance of which no legislation is wanted. If, therefore, it contribute to the success of our military measures to pronounce the property of rebels forfeited, it is trifling with the situation to learn how far there is legal warrant for the forfeiture. Such scruples are not found to protect the personal liberty of merely doubtful men in the loyal States; we are at a loss to conceive why they should protect the property of unquestionable traitors.

PRISONERS OF STATE.—The list, published in another column, of prisoners confined within Fort Lafayette is, by no means, what it ought to be. There are certainly names enough upon it, and very many of the names deserve the place they occupy; but there are numbers which should be instantly replaced by those of bad men whom Government has permitted to go about their mischievous business unmolested. What are we to think of the youthful newspaper dealer on an obscure railroad being rigidly confined upon the exceedingly spare diet of the garrison *cuisine*, for having formerly sold, among his wares, the *Daily News*,—the arrest having been made three days after the *News* had ceased to exist, while those who published, edited and sold the *News* are left at liberty? Why are REEVES and MCMASTERS, whose readers probably counted by scores, shut up, while the proprietors of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of the *Day Book*, of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, labor without disturbance in the cause of sedition? Why is ELIAS B. SCHNABLE, whose obscurity and impotence might fairly have protected him, a State prisoner, while BRECKINRIDGE, MAGOFFIN, BURNETT and VALLANDIGHAM, men of infinite capacity for mischief, and who have been doing it with most formidable energy, permitted to rant treason in the very shadow of the Capital, and to act it in Kentucky?

These partialities demand justification. The Government cannot expect to retain the cordial support which the great body of the people accord it, if it continues to give color to suspicions that its action is capricious, or dictated by improper motives, or is stimulated by private malice. Let it either lay hands upon the leading traitors, and confine them, or discharge at once the few whose offences are far less worthy of punishment. A cause as sacred as that for which we fight should not bear the faintest tinge of injustice.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The subjoined card, which appears in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, relates to recent modifications in the editorial staff of that paper:

"Some changes having been recently made in our establishment, it is proper to state that they do not involve the slightest change in the leading management or spirit of the paper—unless by augmenting its force. Mr. THOMAS T. KINNEY, who has been its sole responsible manager since the departure of his father for Europe—nearly twelve years ago—will continue to control its interests, he alone being responsible for all its editorial as well as its business concerns. A mere reference to its present and past record will therefore be an all-sufficient guarantee of its future character.

With associates of recognized ability in all their varied spheres; with no personal alms nor partisan entanglements; and zealous only for the promotion of the common interests of our community, and the Union, we shall continue to avail ourselves of all the mental and mechanical possibilities of modern journalism, hoping to reciprocate as well as to merit the many substantial evidences of public approval that have been so generously showered upon us in the past."

Railroad Accident in Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

An accident occurred on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at Claymont, Del., twenty miles from this city, this morning. A team was crossing the road and stopped directly upon the track. The man in charge disengaged the horses and attempted to give the signal to the engineer, but failed to do so in season. One passenger in the baggage-car had a leg fractured. The engine, baggage-car and mail-car ran off the track. The passengor cars were not injured.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite visited the State House this forenoon, where he was welcomed by Gov. ANDREW. He will remain here only two or three days.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE PERSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Great Eastern Returned to Liverpool.

Garibaldi Probably Coming to America.

The English Finding Fault with Our Passport System.

Dr. Russell's Notions Considerably Improved.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Queenstown on the 15th inst., passed Cape Race at half past eight o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Persia* makes the following report relative to the *Great Eastern*:

"On the 16th inst., passed the steamship *Great Eastern*, which was putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state."

The *Persia* is due in New-York on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The dates per the *Persia* are four days later than those by the *Saxonia*.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th inst.

The report that the American Minister at Brussels had offered a command in the National Army to GARIBALDI is confirmed, but what the result of the offer was, is not stated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* editorially ridicules the passport system of the United States, and says that it will not secure the desired ends. It adds that the only complaint that England has to make in the matter, is in regard to the discourtesy toward Lord LYON, in leaving him to learn of the new arrangements from the newspapers.

Movements were making of troops preparatory to their embarkment for Canada.

Dr. RUSSELL, in another letter to the London *Times* on American affairs, says that Gen. MCCLELLAN is rapidly becoming master of the situation, and that the movements of the Federalists, by water, both on the seaboard and down the Mississippi River, must greatly embarrass the South.

It was stated that the *City of New-York* took fifty-five cases of rifles for the Northern Army, but the agents of the line denied all knowledge of any shipment contraband of war.

The Prince of Wales had gone to Prussia to witness the military movements on the Rhine.

It was understood that Earl CLARENDON would represent Great Britain at the coronation of the King of Prussia.

FRANCE.

It was again reported that the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor NAPOLEON was likely to be postponed.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of nine millions of francs.

The *Moniteur* denies the rumor of extraordinary naval arrangements by France.

The Bourse was flat at 69f. 10c.

ITALY.

Italian affairs were without change.

The *Correo Mercantil* confirms the news that the American Minister at Brussels had visited GARIBALDI, at Caprera, to offer him a command in the National Army. The *Derette* regrets that it cannot give a denial to the rumor of acceptance of the offer by GARIBALDI.

SPAIN.

The news is confirmed that Spain is to join in the Anglo-French expedition to Mexico.

HUNGARY.

It was said that the Hungarian Diet would be convened on Dec. 1.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails had reached Marseilles. The news has been partially anticipated, and the balance is unimportant.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Persia* has £11,000 in specie on board.

The steamship *Canada* reached Liverpool to-day.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 15.

There is no news to-day of any political importance.

Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 66,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. Prices had advanced ¼d. for the fair and middling descriptions of American. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Orleans, Fair.....9¾d. Mobile, Middling..9 1-16d.
Orleans, Middling....9¼d. Uplands, Fair.....9¼d.
Mobile, Fair.....9¼d. Uplands, Middling..9d.

The stock in port is estimated at 868,000 bales, of which 521,500 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull, and the prices of both goods and yarns tended downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady, except for Corn, which had a downward tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of American at 24s.@30s. WHEAT quiet but steady; Red Western, 10s. 3d.@11s. 9d.; Red Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 6d. CORN tending downward; mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.; White, 33s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: PROVISIONS generally dull. BEEF steady. PORK quiet but steady. BACON still declining and holders pressing their stocks on the market. CHEESE declined 2s.@4s. LARD firmer; sales at 42s.@52s.; the fine qualities have improved most. TALLOW firm, at 48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES steady, at 31s. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls. RESIN market excited, sales of Common at 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat, at 64s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firmer. RICE slightly higher; Carolina, 23s.@28s. LINSEED tending upward and 2s.@3s higher. LINSEED OIL active, at 32s. 6d. COD OIL £34.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS'. Circular reports: WHEAT advancing; sales of American at 53s.@64s. FLOUR, 26s.@29s. IRON very dull. SUGAR quiet. TEA firmer; Common Congou, 11d. COFFEE firm and unchanged. RICE quiet and unchanged. TALLOW quiet, but steady, at 48s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 48s. LINSEED CAKES irregular. LINSEED OIL advancing; sales at 34s. 6d.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14—P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 15,000 bales, of which 8,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer at the rates reported yesterday.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14—P. M.

CONSOLS closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

Illinois Central Shares, 39¼@39 discount. Erie Shares, 21⅛@21½.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 12,000 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 121 francs; New-Orleans *bas* 114 francs. Prices are unchanged, but the market has an upward tendency. The stock is 222,000 bales.

France and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

A letter from Paris received to-day, says that the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the Mexican Minister there of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the Government of the latter will be duly apprised of it through the French Minister.

So far as appears from the letter the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$953,340 76 in Specie.

Affairs in New Granada and the South American States.

The Mosquera Government Acknowledged by Panama.

The steamer *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, which left Aspinwall on Sept. 15, with mails, passengers and specie, consigned to D. B. ALLEN, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Intelligence from New-Granada is interesting. A Convention between the Governor of Panama and Señor MURILLO, the agent of Gen. MOSQUERA had terminated in the adoption of a project for the recognition of the Government instituted by the latter. Its terms are considered highly favorable to Panama, and there seems but little doubt that it will be adopted by the State Legislature now in session.

Gen. MOSQUERA has revoked the commission of Señor HURBADO, who is now in Washington to settle American claims for the massacre at Panama. The newly appointed Commissioner starts from Panama in the steamer of Oct. 4.

A duel between Señor BERMUDES, editor of the official columns of the *Star and Herald*, and Señor BERMUDES, of the Nueva *Era*, resulted in the slight wounding of the latter.

From Peru we learn that a Government specie train of $67,000 had been seized by a band of forty robbers. Several arrests had been made.

One of the Clerks of the Treasury Department had committed forgeries of Government bills to the extent of $250,000. He had been committed.

All was quiet in Bolivia. Hon. D. K. CARTER, United States Minister, presented his credentials on July 28.

Chili was tranquil.

In the Argentine Confederation warlike preparations were in vigorous progress.

We have the Panama *Star and Herald* to Sept. 14. It says:

"We learn that the *exequatur* of the newly-appointed Consul to Panama, Mr. MCKEE, has already been issued by MOSQUERA, and is now in Panama, awaiting the arrival of the Consul. Query. Supposing the State of Panama does not accept the Guardia-Murillo treaty, can the Government acknowledge the legitimacy of MOSQUERA to issue *exequatur* to foreign representatives on the Isthmus?

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to report on the Guardia-Murillo treaty respecting the acknowledgment of the United States of New-Granada by the Isthmus, will, we understand, hand in their report to-day.

An address has been sent to the Assembly by the people of Portobello, praying that body to accept the Guardia-Murillo compact, and to consent to the State of Panama entering the new Union.

We learn that the officers and crew of the United States steamship *Lancaster* are to be relieved on the 21st inst. It is expected they will leave for home on the 24th.

We learn that a motion was yesterday passed in the Legislature, giving the Governor discretionary power to release the political prisoners in Panama, subjecting them to expatriation for a term of from six to twelve months.

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

The steamer *Talisman*, of the Liverpool line, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th, with late dates from Carthagena.

The news is important. The report of ARBOLEDA having taken Popayan is confirmed, and ANTIOQUIA has declined to enter into any treaty with MOSQUERA. Gen. GUTIERREZ had reached Tunja, but was prevented from making any further advance, from the fact of CANAL having a large force on the way to meet him. LOSANO was located at Nieva with 1,500 men, and ESPINOSA was at Alspel.

A most shameful outrage was committed by the people at Mompos on the persons of Señores OSPINA and CALVO, who were sent from Bogota to Carthagena as prisoners. On passing through Mompos they were stoned by the mob in a most brutal manner, and Señor CALVO, we regret to learn, was seriously injured in the head. Señor OSPINA also received severe contusions.

Messrs. JOSE JUAQUIN BORDA, Col. GALLUZO, DUSDERES and others, have come to Aspinwall on the steamer, having been banished from Carthagena."

NEW-GRANADA.

Mosquera Acknowledged by Panama—The Revolution not Ended—Contradictory Reports—New Commission Appointed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1861.

I wrote you in my last that there was to be a meeting in Aspinwall the next day between Señor MURILLO, the agent of Gen. MOSQUERA, and the Governor of Panama, to attempt an agreement as to the course the State of Panama would take in the matter of the recognition of the new Mosquera Government. The convention, consisting of the above two gentlemen—the Governor having been assisted by Señors JUSTO AROSEMENA, JOSE AROSEMENA, RICARDO PLANAS, and the Secretary of State, Señor BERNARDO ARES—was in session two days, at the end of which the following conclusions were come to:

"The State of Panama recognizes the Government of the Union, and is to continue as an integral part of New-Granada.

The State will remain neutral in the present civil war, as it will in all future wars, whether international, national, rebellious, or of what kind soever.

The Government of the Union cedes to the State of Panama all the national revenue collectable in the State, and all the national property in the State is to revert to the latter, the State being only obliged to contribute to the Union a moderate subvention, like the others, for the expenses of the General Government.

No national employes are to be kept in the State, all the national business to be transacted by the municipal authorities.

All judicial matters are to be decided in the State, without any appeal to the Supreme Court of the nation.

The Union has no power to send national troops to the State without the consent of the Governor, so long as the latter can give sufficient protection to the railroad.

The State to be represented in the Constituent Assembly, which is to meet in Bogota in December, and if the deputies from the State do not approve of what is done there, they are not obliged to accept the action of the Assembly for the State."

All political prisoners in the State of Panama are to be released immediately.

This Convention must, in order to become valid, be approved by the State Legislature, now in session.

It will be perceived, if this Convention is approved, that the State of Panama gains immense advantages by it. As to whether it does or does not recognize the Government of MOSQUERA, is of but very little moment to him, if he succeeds in establishing himself firmly at Bogota, for Panama has but very little means with which to oppose him, and probably as little disposition as means. While, if the articles of agreement be critically examined, it will be found that "all the rents, properties, &c., of the Granadian Confederacy belong to the State of Panama," and among these rents and properties is the Panama Railroad, from which the Federal Government now draws a rent say of $50,000 a year, and in which it has a property of reversion at the end of fourteen years worth now about a million of dollars—or at any rate, last year the Company offered to pay the Government a million of dollars for it, which it refused. The right also to remain neutral in all future civil wars, is placing the State in actual independence. And yet, strange as it may seem, there are members of the Legislature who are actively opposing the approval of the Convention. They base their opposition upon the ground that if MOSQUERA does not finally succeed in gaining full possession of all the States, he will be overthrown, and then Panama will be treated, in case she now joins MOSQUERA, as a rebel State. With this view, and in order to embarrass the action of the Legislature, the enemies of the Convention, who are principally exiles and others from Carthagena, are constantly circulating reports of disasters to MOSQUERA in the States of Cauca, Antioquia and Boyaca, many of which are known to be totally devoid of truth. In the meantime, the Legislature has named a Committee of five persons to examine the terms agreed upon with MURILLO, but it is doubtful if they will recommend any final action until further news reaches us from Bogota. On the other hand, if the State is dilatory in its acceptance of the terms of the Convention, or show an indifference to it, until it makes certain that MOSQUERA can compel its submission on his own terms, he may not be disposed to cede to it the great privileges now accorded by his representative. And it is doubted by many if the full powers for Convention under any circumstances. The fact that it was made by so prominent a person as MURILLO, who is said to enjoy his entire confidence, is, however, a strong argument on the other side. And, beside, the same compact was made with the States of Cauca and Bolivar, as regards the Federal property, although it must be admitted the Federal property in those States was merely nominal, while in Panama it is of immense value. This, however, does not change the principle.

The British steamship *Talisman* arrived at Aspinwall from Liverpool, *vid* Carthagena, on the 9th instant, with dates from Carthagena to the 6th inst., with dates from Carthagena to the 6th. There had been no arrival from Bogota at Carthagena, since the mail which went forward to New-York from here on the 5th, and yet, as soon as the *Talisman* reached Aspinwall, the most extraordinary reports of reverses to MOSQUERA, were put in circulation. One was, that the report of the taking of Popayan, the capital of Cauca, by Gen. ARBOLEDA, is confirmed. Another report is, that the rich and populous State of Antioquia has declined to join MOSQUERA's Government. Another, that Gen. GUTIERREZ, one of MOSQUERA's Generals, at the head of 3,000 men, had reached Tunja, seventy miles from Bogota, on his way to quiet the State of Santander, but was prevented from advancing further, CANAL, his opponent, having a much larger force, coming to meet him. Still other reports that the Ospinistes had invaded the State of Bolivar, prevailed, and it is even said, so great is the reaction, that MOSQUERA will be driven out of New-Granada, and the old Government restored within four months.

When we take into view the facts that MOSQUERA is at the head of the Government at Bogota,—that he has broken up the old Government completely, and holds the President and all the chief civil officers prisoners—that there is no pretence of any other Federal Government than his—that all the principal Generals and other military officers of OSPINA are prisoners, or on their parole of honor not again to take up arms against MOSQUERA—that MOSQUERA has entire possession of the River Magdalena, and all the sea-ports of the Confederacy—and that, lastly, he is not a man to let power slip supinely through his fingers, we must be allowed to doubt greatly the truth of the foregoing reports, and to give utterance to the conviction that the old Government is lost, and that the new one is a permanent, fixed fact.

It is said that there are two million dollars worth of goods in Custom-house stores, in the power of MOSQUERA, belonging to the people of Antioquia. Under the decree of MOSQUERA, these goods will be confiscated to the Government if Antioquia continues to oppose him. But it is not believed by well-informed parties that she will, and private letters of the most recent dates from Bogota indicate that Gen. LOPEZ's mission of peace to that State has been entirely successful.

On the 11th, after the Convention at Aspinwall, the Legislature of this State voted to give the Governor discretionary power to release the political prisoners in Panama, subjecting them to expatriation to a term of from six to twelve months.

The *Talisman* brought thirty Jesuit *élèves* to Aspinwall, expelled from New-Granada, and *en route* to that paradise of priests, Guatemala. The *Talisman* also brought Señor JOSE JOAQUIN BORDA, Col. GALLUZO, DUSDERES and others, exiled by MOSQUERA.

The *Talisman* reports that a most shameful outrage was perpetrated by the mob at Mompos, a Magdalena River town, on the persons of Ex-President OSPINA and the Ex-Attorney-General and Ex-Acting President CALVO, who were on their way from Bogota to Carthagena as prisoners, they having been stoned and others maltreated. Señor CALVO, a mild, estimable gentleman, was seriously injured in the head, and President OSPINA received some severe wounds.

Gen. MOSQUERA, by special decree, so we are told by Señor MURILLO, has revoked the commission of Señor JOSE MARCELINO HUSTADO, New-Granadian Commissioner to settle American claims at Washington for the Panama massacre. The new Commissioner will go to Washington in the steamer from here of 4th October, in company with Gen. HERRAN, Minister to Washington, and Señor PRADILLO, Minister to England. Señor MARTIN, who is superseded at Paris by MURILLO, is an old friend of MOSQUERA—but he has made no exceptions in his removals from office of the friends of OSPINA.

WILSON'S California Circus Company are still performing in Panama. On Sunday night last it took in $1,200.

Señor TOMAS NORIEGA, a highly respected citizen of Panama, was seized by a shark, and his leg bitten off below the knee, while bathing at the Pearl Islands, and died from the effects of the wound in a few hours.

The United States flag war-steamer *Lancaster*, the French war-steamer *Bayonnaere*, and the British war-steamer *Termagant*, are at Panama. The officers and crew of the *Lancaster*, with the exception of Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, who will go home in November, expect to be relieved by next New-York steamer. They will go home across the Isthmus.

The United States war-steamers *Richmond* and *Powhatan* were at Kingston, Jam., taking coal on Aug. 25.

The Navy Department has ordered the United States brig *Bainbridge*, stationed at Aspinwall, to accompany each California steamer out (in tow of the steamer) fifty miles at sea from port, and has sent the brig *Perry* to the Passages to accompany the steamers through. The steamers, however, will not take these brigs in tow, as with them they could only make say five miles an hour, and in case of meeting the *Sumter*, or any other well-armed privateer, a sailing war-vessel would not be the least protection to the treasure, as the California steamer would have to drop the brig and run, which she could do just as well without the brig looking on as with her. These sailing vessels, in fact, are good for nothing against steam privateers.

A duel was fought with pistols at Panama, last evening, between Señor BERMUDEZ, editor of the Spanish columns of the *Star and Herald*, and Señor Velez, editor of the *Newva Era*. The latter received a slight wound in the leg.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Frauds on the Government of Peru—Chili Tranquil—Warlike Preparations in the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861.

The British Mail steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 5th, with dates from Valparaiso to the 18th, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Bolivia to the 13th of August.

PERU.

The Minister of Foreign Relations has protested energetically, in a circular note "to the Governments of America," against the late absorption of Santo Domingo by Spain.

A Government specie train of $87,000, under guard of 28 soldiers, was lately seized and carried off by a band of 40 robbers. Five suspected persons have been arrested.

A heavy forgery has been discovered, said to reach to $250,000, and to have been committed by one of the clerks of the Treasury Department. The forgeries are in Government bills, and were sold to the merchants of Lima.

Gens. ECHENIQUE, RIVAS and ELESPURA have been arrested, charged with conspiracy against the Government, but stand acquitted. ECHENIQUE is still, however, in prison.

Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, an old and respectable merchant of Callas, lately died there.

Business was extremely dull in Callao and Lima. Only two thousand tons of guano were exported from the Chinchas in July.

BOLIVIA.

This State is quiet. The President has published a dispatch to the Government of Peru, declaring that Bolivia will abstain from war with Peru until attacked.

Hon. DAVID K. CARTER, United States Minister Resident, presented his credentials to President ACHA on the 28th July.

CHILI.

This Republic is tranquil, all parties apparently being satisfied with the election of Señor PEREZ as President. Considerable feeling exists in and out of the Church, on account of the refusal of the Bishop of Santiago to allow funeral ceremonies to be performed by Italians in the Churches in honor of Count CAVOUR.

Business is a little better in Valparaiso, although the failures among the merchants still continue. An inquiry is being instituted as to whether Government has lost a considerable portion of the seven millions of dollars, English loan, for the completion of the railroads, by letting it out to private persons. The Minister hopes but very little of it will be lost.

Flour for export, of which a considerable quantity is moving, sells at $2 94@$3 06 ℔ quintal, 6 months. Barley, $2 25 ℔ fonega, in small lots. In Lumber, the inferior qualities from San Francisco can only be sold at a sacrifice. Bar Copper is worth but $15 50, cash. Nitrate, $1 56 ℔ quintal, cash. Freights for England £4 10s. ℔ English ton; to United States, $16. Exchange on London, 90 days, 44d. ℔ dollar; on United States, 60 days, 15@14 ℔ cent. nominal.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Nothing is talked of but war in this country, and the movements of troops, preparatory to the fray, appears to be the whole business of the different States composing it. Buenos Ayres, although she has no cavalry for field operations, declares she will defend her capital with her infantry and artillery to the last, and that she will never submit to reincorporation in the Confederacy. On the other hand, it is said that on the 10th of July a British steamer left Panama with the Peruvian Minister, SEANOR, and other diplomats on board, to mediate, and it was thought the attempt would be successful.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A DUMMY ENGINE FOR THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER—COLORS OF THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES, FOUND IN ALEXANDRIA—$250,000 WANTED FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, held yesterday, the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company transmitted a remonstrance against a repeal of the authority heretofore granted to them, to run a dummy engine through the City, as they have just completed a new and improved engine for such purpose, at great expense; and inviting an examination of its working. It was accepted, and Wednesday, 12 M., fixed upon. A preamble and resolutions of condolence, on the death of JAMES GULICK, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, were received, and ordered to be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

The following were received from the Mayor, respecting two flags belonging to the First Fire Zouaves, found in Alexandria, being (it is supposed,) those presented by the City to the regiment. On motion of Mr. BARNEY, the Clerk of the Common Council was directed to request that the flags be transmitted to this City, subject to the future disposition of the Common Council; which was adopted.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter from Capt. JOHN VICKERS, the Provost-Marshal at Alexandria, Va., stating that the flags presented by the City to the Regiment of Fire Zouaves, are now in his possession awaiting the instructions of the donors. A copy of Capt. JOHN VICKERS' letter I transmit herewith to your honorable body, for your action relative to the disposition of the flags and their ultimate restoration to their gallant though unfortunate recipients.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 16, 1861.

MAYOR WOOD—*Sir*: In a search in the suburbs of this city, to-day, I found in a pile of rubbish the Flags presented, by the City of New-York, to the Fire Zouaves, and not considering them public property I have retained them in my possession to await instructions from the donors as to the disposition to be made of them.

Awaiting your reply, I am respectfully your humble servant,

JOHN VICKERS,
Capt. 17th Regiment N. Y. V., Provost Marshal.

The report of the Committee from the other Board, granting the appropriation for the balance of the year, ($250,000 being asked for by the Commissioners,) was the subject of some discussion. The Commissioners had asked for $800,000, but the Aldermen reduced it to $250,000.

Mr. STEVENSON was anxious for a reference, as he thought an investigation would show that a great portion of the money appropriated to the Commissioners was expended for a corps of Engineers and assistants, and he was informed by a very intelligent foreman that at a recent meeting of the assistants, when a proposition was made that they should take the oath of allegiance to the Government, that it was voted down by 11 to 5. Such a report should, in his opinion, be made the subject of investigation.

Mr. BARNEY stated, as of his own knowledge, that on the suggestion of one of the Engineers, such a proposition was submitted, and every member of the corps of assistants took the oath except one, a son of Rev. Dr. Hawks, then absent from the City, but who had since taken it. Other members asserted that they would not vote for the appropriation because they could not get a single man from their Wards work in the Park, even at 90 cents a day. Mr. HOGAN was anxious for a reference, for he wanted to know how much had been paid to the lobby in the City Hall. It was finally referred to the Finance Committee with directions to report how many men were employed from each Ward, and how many could be put on, if this appropriation was made.

The grading, fencing, &c., of Mount Morris-square came up in regular order, and an amendment offered directing all the work to be done by contract, which was adopted; and a motion being made to lay the whole matter over, a motion was made to adjourn and lost. The subject was then laid over—Yeas 17, Nays 6.

The Comptroller transmitted the statement of the monthly receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, from January 1, and including August, showing that the Sixth-avenue Railroad had received $220,850 47, and the Eighth-avenue, $241,613 37.

The weekly financial statement presents the following exhibit: Balance Sept. 14, $197,637 52; receipts, $326,764 56; payments, $220,583 76; balance on hand, $303,818 32.

The matter of grading and leveling Hamilton-square was laid over.

The Board, after passing on a few unimportant general orders, interspersed with motions to adjourn, finally adjourned until Wednesday. These motions to adjourn received only 5 votes to 17 against; and the President being on the floor, hoped that the factious members would be permitted to leave the room, and not remain interrupting the regular and necessary business of the Board.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES—GEO. H. PURSER ELECTED COMMISSIONER IN PLACE OF AUGUST BELMONT.

The Convention met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. M. EVARTS in the chair, and sixteen members present.

On motion, GEO. H. PURSER was appointed a member of the Convention, in place of AUGUST BELMONT, whose seat was declared vacant at the last meeting.

The Chairman announced the following Standing Committees:

Mayoralty—Messrs. White, Dillon, Williamson, Parsons.

Finance—Messrs. Allen, Stout, Butler, Carrigan, Jackson, Purser.

Executive—Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Tucker, Chandler, Sweeney, Gould.

Legislative—Messrs. Hoffman, Froment, Purdy, Marshall, Sullwell, Brainerd.

Mr. FROMENT offered a resolution that the Board, in forming a charter for the City, should not interfere with the present organization of the Police Department, the Department of Public Charities and Almshouse, or the Central Park Commission, they being provided for by special acts of the Legislature. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN WOMEN.—Last Wednesday ELLEN BEMIS and BRIDGET RILEY, both of whom are married, and live at the tenement house No. 16 Leonard-street, quarreled with reference to their respective rights and privileges as tenants, and Mrs. BEMIS gave emphasis to her indignation by striking Mrs. RILEY upon the head with a bottle. The bottle broke and pieces of the glass injured Mrs. RILEY in a serious manner. She then caused the arrest of Mrs. BEMIS, who was required to furnish bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions. On Sunday, Mrs. RILEY, who was still suffering from the effects of the gashes and bruises she had received, attempted to go down stairs, when she was seized with vertigo, and fell to the bottom. She was taken up insensible, and yesterday the physician in attendance informed the police that she was dying. Notice of the fact was sent to the Coroner's office, and Mrs. BEMIS was rearrested, pending the result of the matter.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 516 Canal-street, upon the body of JOHN HUMMEL, a child two years and four months old, who was fatally scalded on Saturday evening, at the sugar refinery in Washington, near Canal-street. It appeared that the deceased, in attempting to get from the street upon the curb-stone, slipped and fell at full length into the stream of hot water which was discharged from the refinery into the gutter. His body was almost entirely immersed, and he was scalded in consequence so dreadfully that death resulted on Sunday night. The jury in the verdict took occasion to rebuke the proprietors of the sugar-house for allowing the water to pass through the streets without a covering to the gutter.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of EDWARD CONWAY, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of injuries to his head, received on Saturday night. He had been at work on board the ship *Ocean Monarch*, lying at the foot of Eighteenth-street, N. R., and on leaving labor for the day, attempted to close a hatch tightly by jumping upon it. The hatch happened to be placed unevenly, and, his weight caused it to tilt, by which means he was thrown into the hold, a distance of thirty-five feet. He never spoke after the accident.

RECITATION AT THE LA FARGE HOUSE.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, composed in part of the guests of the La Farge House, assembled there last evening, by invitation, to listen to some recitations by Miss FOSTER, the new candidate for public favor in this popular and instructive style of entertainment. The ladies' parlor was well filled by a not too critical auditory. Miss FOSTER, who is both young and prepossessing, was quite at home in her parts, and appeared to good advantage. The selections were pleasing and her rendering of them was well received.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.—The various Republican Ward Associations met last evening, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions. There was a very general attendance, and the elections passed off with great unanimity. The candidates selected were mostly those who are known more for their honorable devotion to the public interests than as partisans. Consequently there was little or no opposition manifested.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a man which was found floating in the North River, off Pier No. 13. Deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age, and his clothing, taken in connection with the fact that he had several pieces of English coin in his pocket, indicated him to be an emigrant recently arrived from England. He had probably been in the water at least three days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SAILOR.—JOHN CUNNINGHAM, a sailor, attempted to kill himself yesterday morning, by jumping out of a third-story window, at his boarding-house, No. 53 Cherry-street. He was suffering from depression, superinduced by excessive drinking. The Police carried him to the New-York Hospital, where his injuries were found to be of a dangerous character.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL (LATE MAJOR) ROBERT ANDERSON.—A full-length likeness of the hero of Fort Sumter, painted by POWELL, by direction of the Common Council, was placed in position yesterday, in the Governor's room, beside the portrait of Com. PERRY. Those most familiar with the features of the gallant General, pronounce the likeness an excellent one.

PROBABLY FATAL FALL.—WINNIE COLLINS, a housekeeper, at No. 330 Pearl-street, accidentally fell from a third story window to the sidewalk yesterday morning, and her skull was fractured. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, but it is not probable that she will survive the injury.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man, of whom nothing is known, fell overboard early yesterday morning, from a vessel at the foot of Dover-street, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

THE APPOINTMENT OF TRUANT OFFICERS—THE LATE CAPT. JAMES MCQUEEN—REDISTRICTING THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman FRANKS, of the Sixth Ward, in the Chair. The Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences, submitted a report relative to the appointment of Truant Officers. When Mayor KALBFLEISCH came into office he refused to sanction the appointment of the usual Truant Officers, to pick up vagrant children, giving as a reason that it was a duty which properly belonged to the Police, and was an unnecessary expense. The matter was referred to the above Committee, and they reported last night that the appointments are necessary, and therefore indorse the action of the Truant Committee in making them. The report was adopted by unanimous consent. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies notified the Board that work in the corporation shop had been suspended, as the appropriation was expended. A communication was received from Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, Chairman of a Committee of Arrangements for the burial of the late Capt. JAMES MCQUEEN, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, notifying the Board of his death—that his funeral was to take place next Sunday—inviting the Aldermen to be present, and asking an appropriation for expenses. Alderman STRONG presented a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the invitation, and appropriating $250. Subsequently Alderman GREEN offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council has heard with feelings of regret of the death of Capt. JAMES MCQUEEN, of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., who was killed at the seat of war in Virginia in the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the terrible decree by which our country has lost a brave officer, Brooklyn an honorable citizen, and the aged parents of deceased their only malnstay.

Resolved, That we mingle our grief with the sorrow-stricken father and mother, and hereby tender to them in this their hour of trial, our Leartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the appropriateness of offering to the aged parents of the deceased such testimonial in the name of the city, as may, to some extent, manifest their appreciation of the virtue and services of the gallant dead.

On motion of Alderman MCLAUGHLIN, the *Star* and *Standard* newspapers were selected to publish the official proceedings of the Board. On motion of Alderman MALONE, the Eighteenth Ward was redistricted—making two Election Districts instead of one, as heretofore. The action of the Fire Department Commissioners, W. D., in expelling JAMES F. MCGRANIE from Hose No. 5, for using abusive language, and assaulting the Assistant Foreman, was confirmed. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

THE BODY OF R. BRADLEY FOUND.—The body of RICHARD BRADLEY, proprietor of the "Capitol," who committed suicide a few days since, by jumping from one of the Staten Island Ferry-boats, was found yesterday afternoon, by Capt. CONKLIN, off Stapleton, and was towed into Stapleton.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named G. BRUSH, died yesterday from the effect of injuries received by being run over by a horse-car, at the corner of Flushing-avenue and Clymer-street, on Saturday last. The parents of deceased reside in Sands-st., near Bridge-road.

New-Jersey.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss JULIA P. ROSS, of Fairhaven, Conn., mentioned as having mysteriously disappeared from the residence of her brother-in-law in Jersey City a few days since, has been heard from. She left the house with the avowed intention of seeking a situation as seamstress. Instead of this, she accompanied a young man (a respectable engineer) to Brooklyn, where Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, of St. Michael's Church, made them man and wife. The friends of the young lady were not consulted in the matter, as it was feared they would interpose and prevent the union. The publication of the disappearance of the young woman brought the above facts to light.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The great base ball match of the season took place yesterday afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The match was between the Gotham and Mutual Clubs against the Eagle and Empire. Two thousand or more spectators, including many ladies, were present to witness the contest. The playing commenced at 3 o'clock and continued with great spirit until dusk, at which time the game closed at eight innings, resulting in favor of the two first named Clubs. The Gotham and Mutual made 19 runs to 9 for the Eagle and Empire.

Non-Arrival of the Jura.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, Sept. 23—9 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the *Jura*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 13th, and Londonderry of the 14th inst. The weather is very cloudy.

The news by the *Jura* is anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia* off Cape Race.

The steamship *North Briton*, for Liverpool, passed down at 2½ o'clock, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. Owing to a strong easterly gale, she anchored off Cape Diable on Saturday night.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock, yesterday (Sunday) morning. Wind east, and blowing strongly.

THE GREAT EASTERN—BOGUS DISPATCHES FROM LONG ISLAND.—Not many weeks ago startling reports were received from Greenport that there had been a fierce naval engagement off Gardner's Island between an American man-of-war and two privateers, the latter being captured after a five hours' battle, and carried into New-London. The same inventive genius, probably, sent a telegraphic dispatch, on Saturday, to the ship-news agent here, announcing that the *Great Eastern* passed Greenport about 9 o'clock A. M. of that day. As information has been received that the big ship has returned to Liverpool, we are left to infer that the dispatch announcing her arrival at the entrance of Long Island Sound must have emanated from the same veracious source as the story of the great naval engagement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING. In the number published this morning will be found, in addition to the latest news up to the moment of going to press,

A COMPLETE AND CAREFUL SUMMARY of all events which have transpired during the week, both at home and abroad.

LEADING ARTICLES discussing the topics of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE from the camps, and details of all movements at the different departments.

A LETTER GIVING ALL PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, from our own correspondent, who himself took part in the battle.

A FULL REPORT OF THE RECENT GREAT UNION MEETING at the Cooper Institute in this City, and abstracts of the speeches.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE PACIFIC.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL PAGE, containing full reports of the markets, and the latest quotations. Items of personal intelligence, and a column of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources otherwise inaccessible to the American reader.

Immense Deduction!!

JEFFERS, of No. 573 Broadway,

Offers his entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes at greatly reduced prices. No such opportunity has ever been presented to ladies of New-York, to obtain his goods at such a scale of reduced prices.

JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Military Shoulder-Brace

AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.

A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Bridgewater Paint,

Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.

W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

MARRIED.

MASTER—SANDS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 23, at St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., by Rev. Ferris Gripp, D. D., M. MASTER to KATE M. SANDS, both of Flushing, L. I.

ALSTON—BURBANK.—In Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 22, by Rev. E. T. Senseman, WILLIAM P. ALSTON to EVELINE BURBANK, all of Staten Island.

STEVENS—ROBERTS.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, by Rev. J. S. Hodges, FREDERICK STEVENS to Miss CATHARINE ROBERTS.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 22, at her residence, No. 709 East 48th-st., MARIA BROWN, wife of Phillip Erl Brown, in the 68th year of her age.

She will be buried this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

YOUMANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 22, HELEN S. YOUMANS, daughter of Wilson D. and Ceria F. Youmans, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 193 West 43d-st.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

SHIELS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 22, LOUISE SHIELS, daughter of John and Martha Shiels, (deceased,) aged 20 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 West 10th-st. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning by steamboat, at 8 o'clock.

SHIELS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 20, ROBERT SHIELS, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, ELIAS W. NEXSEN.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Walter and Oscar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

COZZENS.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, ANTOINETTE, wife of Abraham M. Cozzens.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PINCKNEY.—On Monday evening, Sept. 23, MARGARETTA, infant daughter of Walter S. and Fanny Pinckney, aged 9 months and 23 days.

ELLISON.—At Hoosick Falls, on Monday, Sept. 23, after a short illness, Miss SUSAN ELLISON, eldest daughter of Jacob Ellison, aged 25 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will take place at No. 199 East 10th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 503.—SEPT. 23, 1861.
24, 41, 2, 77, 48, 5, 34, 1, 55, 12, 22, 40, 61, 15.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 504.—SEPT. 23, 1861.
11, 53, 5, 19, 6, 22, 55, 75, 44, 48, 15, 51.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, successors of Chase & Co.

NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1861.

The new style of Government
POSTAGE STAMPS
is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of
SIX DAYS
from the date of this notice, after which Stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of Postage on Letters sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR Postmaster.

THE FINE ARTS.
JUST PUBLISHED:
"THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION,"
A beautiful picture, comprising twelve portraits of the leading commanders. Single copies, on rollers, price $1. Liberal discount to dealers and agents, at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

UNION AND A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The citizens of the XVIIIth Ward are hereby requested to assemble in Mass Convention on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861, at the Worth Monument, Madison-square, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State Ticket nominated at the People's Union Convention, at Syracuse.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and will address the meeting.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.
Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.
Hon. JAMES BROOKS.
Judge HOGEBOOM.
Hon. CHAS. C. SPENCER.
Hon. HORACE F. CLARK.
Hon. RICHARD B. BRADFORD.
RUFUS F. AN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY WHO has been teaching for some years, and desires some change of employment; almost anything where the consideration is not too great. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; lived five years in her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do up-stairs work and assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would have no objection to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 390 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do good plain sewing and embroidery in all its branches, or take care of a child; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, active girl, with two years' City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or as chambermaid and taking care of children; will be generally useful; is fond of children, and very obliging; no objection to the country; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 830 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; can do fine sewing, embroidery and all kinds of fancy work, or would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Inquire at the house of her present employer, No 59 9th-st., near 5th-av., for two or three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing; is willing and obliging; best of City and country references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; is willing and obliging; or to do general housework in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references; no objection to the country; wages $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable colored young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 113 West 27th-st., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at her last employer's, No. 69 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted for a nice, smart, genteel girl, who is an excellent waitress and up-stairs servant, or child's nurse. Any lady in want of a really reliable smart girl, who will do everything in her power to please, may be suited by applying for her at No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Wages no consideration.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Madison and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND ASSISTANT WASHER AND IRONER, OR NURSE.—A young woman is anxious to procure a situation as above; a home for the winter more desirable than wages; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference can be given; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call, for two days, at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 175 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references; no objection to the country; wages $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable colored young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 113 West 27th-st., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or would assist in the care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at her last employer's, No. 69 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted for a nice, smart, genteel girl, who is an excellent waitress and up-stairs servant, or child's nurse. Any lady in want of a really reliable smart girl, who will do everything in her power to please, may be suited by applying for her at No. 10 Tillary-st, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Wages no consideration.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do waiting; best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 East 32d-st., between Madison and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND ASSISTANT WASHER AND IRONER, OR NURSE.—A young woman is anxious to procure a situation as above; a home for the winter more desirable than wages; is willing and obliging. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference can be given; wages from $5 to $6 a month. Call, for two days, at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references; no objection to the country; wages $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 175 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 21st-, near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart, tidy girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a good family; she is willing and obliging, and is a very capable servant; she was over four years in her last place, and has excellent City reference. Call at 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 7th-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small private family; best of City reference from her present employers, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 163 East 32d-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 227 Gold-st., Brooklyn, near Tillary, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a steady, competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 175 West 43d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 21st-, near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 124 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 331 East 10th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, dekserts, of all kinds; also, bread, biscuit, in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last 16 years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen as No. 339 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, game, soups, jellies, ice creams, pastry and all kinds of desert; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 20th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at or address No. 58 West 29th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; understands her business to perfection; is willing to assist with the washing if required; the very best of City reference given. Call toNo. 211 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED, first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; understands family cooking in all its branches; can produce seven years' reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 352 East 10th-st., three doors from Tompkins-square, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT woman, wants a situation; she understands her business in all its branches; none but gentlemen's families need apply; the best of City references given. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store; can be seen till suited.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st., near the 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American woman, as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; the best of references will be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 248 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as good plain cook and baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, FULLY qualified in every respect, wants a situation as cook, in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 61 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches—meats, soups, jellies and French cooking; in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer; also a good bread and biscuit maker; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to do plain washing if required. Call for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, IN A PRIvate family, by a good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended by the best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 390 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in plain washing, if required. Call at No. 87 —, between 3d and Lexington avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook alone, or if necessary will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 98 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 354 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Inquire for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references given. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted by two trustworthy, competent Protestant girls, one to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; good references; both willing and agreeable. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found to be a thorough good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much; can be well recommended from her last place and has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 123 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., third floor, Room No. 13.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is a first-class cook; lived four years in one family and five in another; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a first-rate bread-maker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German girl, in a small private family. She can cook, wash and iron; is willing to travel. Call at No. 139 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—situations wanted for two respectable girls: one as cook, washer and ironer; and one as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted for a very respectable Scotch servant, who is a good general cook, and a very excellent washer and ironer, or would do the entire housework for a private family; will be found a truthful, neat and careful servant, not above her business, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, to cook, wash or do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, with good references; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 502 2d-av., between 31st and 3-d sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking, is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 257 Elizabeth-st., corner Houston, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable, honest and industrious woman is anxious to procure a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or hotel; understands cooking in all its branches; can bake excellent bread, pies, pastry, &c.; is well recommended. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation, as cook washer and ironer, or as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can be well recommended; has two years' reference. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 436 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook; is willing to do housework; has good references. Apply at No. 196 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and, ironer, or would do general housework; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman with the best City reference. Apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman; good City reference given. Apply at her present employers, No. 34 East 23d-st.

AS A GOOD COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON—By a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room, till suited.

AS DRESSMAKERS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day or week; also a competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or a family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and family sewing of all kinds; no objections to wait on young ladies, if required; the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; understands children's clothes and all kinds of fine sewing. Can be seen at No. 58 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and make boys' clothing; has no objection to travel with a family; can also give the best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a reliable, smart, and first-class domestic to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one highly recommended and experienced in her duties, wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a Scotch girl, who cooks and bakes, and washes and irons first-rate; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as general house servant; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a beautiful washer and ironer; willing and obliging; wages low; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a genteel girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or will do plain cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Apply at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference given if required. Call for two days at 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference from the highest families in City and country. Call No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 8 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with the most excellent City reference, a situation as housemaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style, and fluting; or as family seamstress and nurse; can do up ladies' and children's robes and dresses; wages $7, in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; is willing to do light chamberwork; can give satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress, in a private family; can do French fluting and fine washing in the neatest style; has the best of City references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., second floor, back room, near Mott-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES a situation; she is fully competent in the doing up of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens in the neatest manner; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMpetent woman wishes a situation; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; lived with the best families in the City. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st.; good reference given; can be seen till suited; none but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork if required; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation, as laundress, or would have no objections to do chamberwork and do fine washing or ironing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she can produce the best of City reference as to her capability as laundress. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place, on second floor front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant; can bring it up by hand; is fond of children, and will make herself useful; is a good seamstress; would travel with a lady; can be seen at No. 252 6th-av., near 15th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; is competent to bring up a baby with the bottle: can sew neatly, or would assist with chamberwork or fine washing; is willing and obliging, and kind to children. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., one door west of King, second floor.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is a good, quick, plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by an English Protestant woman, competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery. Can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; has had the experience of bringing up a child from its birth; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 198 Houston-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, aged 17 years, a situation as child's nurse, or wait on grown children; can sew neatly, and embroider; good City reference. Call or address at No. 569 3d-av., between 38th and 40th sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse, or would take care of grown-up children; is a good seamstress; City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, situation as nurse; understands embroidery and plain sewing, or would do chamberwork, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; fully adequate to take charge of an infant; good reference. Address A. C. T., No. 56 McDougal-st., or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, seamstress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to a lady; is competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; best of reference can be given. Address or call at No. 153 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or lady's maid, by a competent, kind and obliging girl; has City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 38 West 22d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer or light chambermaid; can operate on a sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor, opposite Tompkins-square.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly competent to take entire charge of the nursery; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to travel to Europe. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 3 Hall-place, second floor, near Tompkins Market, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young Scotch woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an American girl as nurse and seamstress or to do general housework in a small family with modern improvements; City reference given. Apply at No. 261 Bleecker-st., opposite Morton-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Two years City reference from her last place. Call at 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do the fine washing of one baby; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands sewing on machines; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 191 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to take charge of a lady's room; four years' City reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged at 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS NURSE AND S

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and not by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time appointed for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 26, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where stored within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated in and required to be sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, }
Sept. 21, 1861. }

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

500 barrels of beef,
500 barrels of pork.

To be packed in half barrels, and delivered within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of proposals.

The beef, pork, and barrels to be of the quality, and description now ready required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 700 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet; and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY STORES.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office No. 7 Bowling-green, until 4 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army the following subsistence stores, viz.:

2,438 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, 200 lbs. mess.

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight tierces, of about 300 lbs. each.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

5,015 barrels first quality Southern or St. Louis Flour.

2,000 barrels first quality Western Flour.

2,250 bushels prime buality White Beans, Peas or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

70,000 pounds prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

30,000 pounds prime No. 4 Hominy, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

70,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, raw, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

24,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

3,000 pounds, good quality, Black Tea, one-half Oolong, one-half Souchong.

165,000 pounds refined light yellow coffee Sugar, or the best quality clean, dry, raw Sugar, in ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

8,400 gallons of good Cider Vinegar, put up in iron-hooped barrels.

10,000 pounds first quality Adamantine Candles, to be sixteen ounces to the pound; one-third 6s, two-thirds 12s.

3,000 pounds first quality Sperm Candles, 16 ounces to the pound; one-half 6s, one-half 12s.

40,000 pounds good hard brown Soap, full weight.

750 bushels good clean, dry, fine Salt, in strong, tight, well-coopered barrels, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

4,000 gallons good Molasses or Syrup, in barrels or half-barrels, with four iron hoops.

16,000 pounds first quality Dried Apples, in tight barrels.

150 barrels of double-rectified proof Whisky; barrels to be of the best quality for containing whisky, with four iron hoops; to be gauged and marked as shall be required.

35,000 pounds dessicated potatoes.

25,000 pounds dessicated mixed vegetables.

1,000 gallons mixed pickles in 10-gallon kegs, as for the Navy.

Stores to be ready for delivery in any part of New-York City on the 4th day of October, and shall be so delivered without cost to the United States. Small samples in labeled boxes to accompany the proposals when practicable. Separate proposals will be required for each article, in which reference must be made to their proper samples. Certificates of inspection will be required for all meats and flour certifying on the part of the seller to their present quality and condition. The seller's name, with date of purchase, required on each package. 2 iron hoops on each barrel of pork. Boxes to be wood strapped. Affidavit of coffee-roaster required as to the identity of roasted coffee with sample. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each article. All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and carefully compared with the retained samples. Each bid must contain a copy of the printed advertisement to which it refers, and must also have the signatures of two responsible sureties, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the bidder, in case any part of his proposal shall be accepted. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores for United States Army," and must be sent with samples to my office.

M. R. MORGAN,
SEPT. 20, 1861. Capt. and Com. Sub. U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO EMANUEL KARPELES, DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Oscar Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Emanuel Karpeles is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of August, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 18 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred sixty-three dollars and eighty cents with interest on two thousand six hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents from June 13, 1860, and on one hundred and three dollars and thirty-eight cents from July 10, 1860, and on seven dollars and seventy-five cents from Aug. 11, 1860, besides costs.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
s3-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HYYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer.
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 833 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 618 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Stadts Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay: Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 631 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

APHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences and destructive effects on body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 25 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS:

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $2 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 289 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$71
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $85 & $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

She will leave New-York (second voyage) Nov. 23, 1861.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Completely armed with rifled cannon, and manned by United States seamen, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M., precisely.

☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers must procure their passports before securing passage. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First C

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Fremont—His Achievements and his Shortcomings—By whom he is Surrounded and by whom he is not Seen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The New-York and other papers throughout the country appear to be very much engrossed with the case of Gen. FREMONT, and the merits of his late proclamation. Most of the journals that I have read assume that the proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, liberating the slaves of traitors, and the supposed personal difficulties between the General and Col. F. P. BLAIR, are the only questions brought before the Government at Washington. These assumptions are erroneous.

For the purpose of correcting this error, and presenting the real causes of complaint, (as I understand them,) I ask a place in your columns.

I will give a brief history of events: Gen. FREMONT was assigned to the command of the Department of the West on the 3d of July. Gen. LYON was then in the Southwest, and the Department at St. Louis virtually without a head. Gen. FREMONT did not reach St. Louis until the 25th of July. The Cabinet at Washington, (and I believe Gen. FREMONT,) had been written to and telegraphed that it was all important that the commander should at once enter upon his duties. But the only information we could get was that the General had gone to New-York to await the arrival of his wife from California, and could learn nothing more until his arrival at the time above mentioned. Whether this delay was the fault of Gen. FREMONT or of the Department at Washington, I know not, but this I do know, that by this delay great interests were neglected in Missouri.

When Gen. FREMONT did arrive, dispatches were said to be awaiting him from Gen. LYON, (then at Springfield,) urging his need of men and supplies.

On the 26th of July, Maj. FARRAR, aid to Gen. LYON, and Capt. CAVENDER, called on Gen. FREMONT to urge the wants of LYON's command. About the same time, Maj. PHELPS, the well-known Member of Congress, came to St. Louis, as a special messenger from Gen. LYON, to explain to Gen. FREMONT the condition of the Southwest, the great strength of the enemy, and the want of reinforcements and supplies for LYON's Army.

About this time, PILLOW, at New-Madrid, and HARDEE, at Greenfield, were threatening Bird's Point and Pilot Knob, and to these points the attention of the Commanding-General was also called by messengers from our camps. To meet all these demands required more troops than Gen. FREMONT had at his command, and it was a matter of judgment how the troops he could control should be disposed of.

Prominent citizens of St. Louis, known to be high in the confidence of the Government, some of them personal and political friends of Gen. FREMONT, called on him and urged the necessity of sending troops to LYON. They suggested to him that the southwest was the natural route for Gov. JACKSON to return to the State and try to recover the capital; that if the rebels could depart, *or force Lyon to retreat on St. Louis*, they could expect large reinforcements to meet them on the Osage, and thus insure the re-establishment of the rebel Government at Jefferson City; and that, as by the Southwest was the *only* really feasible route for a rebel army to reach the capital, the movements of PILLOW and HARDEE were only *feints* intended to divert attention from the movements of McCULLOCH and PRICE, where the blow was to be struck.

These arguments did not convince Gen. FREMONT, and he decided to reinforce Bird's Point instead of Gen. LYON and, with an energy that I would not disparage, called in troops, made his preparations, and in one week from the time of his arrival left with a force of five thousand men for Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point, taking some heavy artillery for their defence. While due credit was awarded to the General for his energy in getting up the expedition, yet there were some criticisms ventured among old-fashioned men at seeing the General go down to the boat in an open barouche, drawn by four horses, and to see him go aboard a magnificent steamer chartered for the *exclusive* use of the General and suite. But then the Duke of MARLBOROUGH fought well, if he was extravagant.

After an absence of three days the General returned to the city to meet more appeals in behalf of LYON, and to receive more certain intelligence of the great strength of the enemy in the Southwest. The General's answer to these appeals was, want of troops to send.

I am told that it was suggested to the General that WYMAN's Regiment and STEVENSON's Regiment, both stationed at Rolla, could be spared and sent forward, and that if any troops were required to guard the stores at Rolla, Home Guards from St. Louis could be sent out to perform that duty. I am also told that Col. WYMAN, who commanded a splendid Illinois Regiment, wrote to the General begging that he might be ordered forward. But no troops were sent, and LYON and his Spartan band were left to their sad fate. Our only consolation is, that, at Wilson's Creek, they made a record of glory that shall never die.

Intelligent officers engaged in the battle, express the opinion, that two more regiments would have given us a splendid victory, and saved Southwestern Missouri from the desolation which has followed. Many good and true men in Missouri, with no unkind feeling to Gen. FREMONT, believe that the defeat of LYON was FREMONT's fault.

A second cause of complaint has been found in the selection of a Staff, composed in great part of Italians and Hungarians, some of whom cannot speak our language, and who can have but an imperfect knowledge of the best mode of warfare in our extended West, especially with an enemy composed in great part of roving guerrillas. Added to this annoyance is his Hungarian Body Guard, at his quarters, with all the paraphernalia of a European Palace.

A third objection is the great difficulty of seeing the General on important business. I have known Colonels of regiments spend three, four, and five days in St. Louis, seeking an interview with the General, to tender regiments for the public service. Some of them gave up the case as hopeless, and went home "without the' sight." When perseverance was crowned with success, and regiments were accepted, I have known them wait for necessary orders two or three days. This last delay may have been the fault of his Staff, but if so, the General should provide against such delays in his own office. Among the Colonels referred to as offering troops, but delayed, I will name Col. Turner, Col. Tindell, Col. Glover, Col. Foster, Col. Hays, and Col. John S. Phelps.

Governors, Congressmen, and leading men of the West, have failed to obtain interviews with the General when calling on business of importance to the public service. If this statement is doubted by your readers, let them inquire of Gov. GAMBLE, Gov. YATES, Ex-Gov. WOOD, Senator BROWNING, and others, who have tried the experiment.

A fourth cause of complaint is the neglect to protect Northeast Missouri from MARTIN GREEN's band of marauders. They were allowed to sweep over several counties, disarming and robbing the Union men of those counties before any effort was made to check them. It was a still greater neglect to leave Col. MULLIGAN without reinforcements at Lexington, when it had been known in St. Louis for ten days before PRICE reached Lexington that he was marching on that place with a large army.

A fifth cause of complaint is, his extravagance with the public money, in all his expenditures. One of those expenditures being the surrounding of the City of St. Louis with fortifications that will, if completed, cost a million of dollars.

A sixth cause of complaint is, the importation of contractors and others from California, some of them as follows: Major WOOD, once connected with the Express Company in California, *Private Secretary*; Mr. BEARD, contractor for earthwork about St. Louis—estimated amount of contract, $355,000; Mr. HASKEL, said to be of the late firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., contract for wagons and horses to an enormous amount; Maj. SELOVER, formerly auctioneer in San Francisco, dealer in and seller out of contracts generally; and Col. ADAMS, of California, contractor for building two propellers, forty floating batteries, &c. There are some other Californians here said to have contracts on a smaller scale.

Now, I do not wish to disparage California or any of her citizens, but is it not strange that a digger of ditches has to be brought from California and the work let out to him by contract? Is it not strange that the contract for wagons shall be given to a Californian, not a mechanic, instead of going direct to the wagon-makers of the West? Is it not strange that a contract for boats and batteries in St. Louis, is given to a Californian? *and that all these fat jobs are let out privately?* No advertisement, no competition.

In alluding to these matters, I make no charge of corruption against Gen. FREMONT; but I do fear that he allows his confidence to be imposed upon. Such operations, if continued, will drain the Treasury faster than Secretary CHASE can replenish it.

To sum up, then, in brief, the causes of complaint that have gone up from Missouri against Gen. FREMONT, are his neglect of the gallant LYON; his neglect of Northeast Missouri; his neglect to reinforce Lexington until the enemy were upon it; his exclusiveness and neglect to see Governors and Colonels on important business; and his extravagance in the expenditure of public money.

So far as his proclamation was concerned, it did not meet the hearty approval of Union men in Missouri. They thought it too important a step to take, and too great a political issue to make, without consulting the President; they thought it showed weakness to proclaim martial law in Missouri without the power to enforce it. At the very date of his proclamation, some of the bounds within which martial law was to prevail were then in the hands of the enemy; within a week thereafter, St. Joseph City, and the railroad leading to it, were under the control of secession. Hence, his proclamation was a mere "paper blockade," and calculated to bring its author into ridicule before our enemies. But while this was the opinion entertained, it was not made cause of complaint to Washington. Our people care not for such trifles. They would put up with a new proclamation every day, if they could see any evidence of generalship in the marshaling of our armies, and in meeting and overthrowing the traitors. Yea, more; they would stand the squandering of a few millions of the public money, if done by a dashing and victorious conqueror.

But to see the court style of princes set up in our midst—to see our General surrounded by those not only ignorant of our institutions, and the geography of our country, but ignorant of our language; to see the first men of our country, calling on important business, denied interviews with the Commanding. General; to see the public Treasury bleeding, and nothing done to relieve us from the sweeping march of traitors through our State; these are among the causes of our complaint. These are the grievances of which true Union men, with no desire but the public good, with no wish to injure FREMONT, but from duty to the country and the cause, have complained, and will continue to complain, until the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States remedies the evil and gives us a man better calculated to direct the Grand Army of the West.

A change in this Department will be made; it rests with the President to decide whether it shall be made *before* "Manassas" or *after* "Manassas." Such are the convictions of CANDOR.

SUGGESTIONS FROM A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN ABROAD.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE PLANS OF NORTHERN TRAITORS.

A well-known citizen of New-York, at present in England, whose name would give weight to his statements and suggestions were we at liberty to use it, writes as follows under date of Derby, Sept. 4, in reply to a letter asking his opinion regarding our national affairs:

You speak of the hazardous experiment of direct taxation—3 per cent. on incomes above $800. This to me seems a small matter for a war tax. It is not as large as the present income tax here on all over £100. You say that this tax "would be 'drawing it strong' in easy times, but when money is so hard to get will not people clamor for a peace of some kind?" &c. Those who do not get an income of over $800 will not be called upon to pay; those who do will find living and everything else cheaper than in good times, and could better afford to pay the tax than in easy times. No doubt, there will be many who will clamor for any peace that could be made, even to entire submission. There were tories in the Revolutionary War, and there are traitors in this, but it seems to me that thus far patriotism predominates largely.

If volunteers do not come forth, then a levy from the enrolled militia of the States should be made without hesitation, or some method equally certain should be carried out. We ought to have a larger and better appointed Army than the rebels could by any possibility get together, organized without loss of time, to meet them at every and all points with greater numbers and better arms.

In Liverpool, on Sunday night last, I met two Southern gentlemen, who had just arrived, *viâ* New-York. One of them talked very freely to the English gentlemen in the smoking-room of the hotel where we happened to be. I kept quiet, until by a question or two quietly slipped in, I obtained an idea of the expectations of the South. These gentlemen were evidently of some wealth and position, but I was unable to find out their names, as they left for London in the 11 P. M. train. They said that they expected a peace party would soon spring up in the North, especially in New-York City. Arrangements were in progress, they stated, for a peace meeting, which will be held in New-York between the 15th of November and the 10th of December, probably about the 4th or 5th of December. Thirty thousand people they expect will be in attendance, and the President will be called on to issue a proclamation declaring a cessation of hostilities, or proposing an armistice for the purpose of seeing what terms of peace could be had. The elder of these gentlemen suggested that Mayor WOOD and his brother would be found earnest in this matter, and that there would, by that time, be so many men in New-York out of employment, with whom they were on the best of terms, that they would be able to get up an insurrection, or, at least, a serious riot.

This I consider a serious matter, for I do not doubt that they have such a design, and that they will carry it out to the very best of their ability. Some arrangements should be entered into with spirit to organize a "Home Guard," which should be drilled once a week, say, for two hours, and this Guard should be joined by every man who could pull a trigger or walk one mile. Arrangements should be made for furnishing employment, say on the Central Park, or some other public work, to those unemployed in this emergency, and they should be paid not over fifty cents per day, and no man should be relieved who could work and would not.

One really energetic man, in *earnest*, might save our City from much distress, and at the same time do very much to add to its beauty. But you ought to have a Home Guard. Gen. SANDFORD, if he is at home with his Division, might have everything ready. The Police Commissioners could enroll the citizens of known integrity, say to the number of a couple of thousand, and have them armed and drilled for any emergency, so as to be ready to crush in its incipiency any mob that BEN WOOD could incite.

The Southern gentlemen, to whom I referred, said further, that the South would make no attack on Washington for the present, at least, as their independence would certainly be recognized before next January. By that time they were positive the North, tired of the war, would call on the President and Congress to make peace.

THE THOMAS F. MEAGHER DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

The Meagher demonstration to-night attracted an immense audience. Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and more than 2,000 were turned away unable to gain admittance. The audience, closely packed, numbered not less than 4,000. About $1,500 were realized. His Excellency Gov. ANDREW presided, and was received with hearty applause. In introducing Mr. MEAGHER, he said: "I should be alike unjust to this brilliant audience, and wanting in the courtesy which is due to the distinguished and eloquent gentleman whose name has attracted you hither, were I to detain you longer than to express, in a few simple phrases, my sense of the honor you have done me in inviting me to take part in this most patriotic demonstration. These are times in which we should have but a word and a blow, and the blow should strike as soon as the word is spoken. Another is here to strike the blow to-night, and he will strike with noble strength and stalwart arm. My province is only to pronounce the word, and that word is THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Tremendous applause followed, which was continued with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, as Mr. MEAGHER took the desk.

When quiet had been restored Mr. MEAGHER spoke. He commenced with an eloquent and brilliant sketch of the prowess and valor of Irishmen in the battles of the civilized world. The Irish soldier had left his footprints in every camp, and his blood had moistened every battle-field until he has found at last a cause in which he can cleave his sword with honor unchallenged and unimpeached. He examined, with searching power, the reasons which had induced the Southern people to unsheath the sword in fratricidal war—not against the Government simply, but against the people. So far from being the wronged party, the South had been the ruling party. But in this very fact we find the only reason for revolt. The Southerner had become so accustomed to rule he could not be reconciled to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, when that will took the reins of power from his hands.

In regard to President LINCOLN he jocularly asked: "Was he not qualified for office?" "Was he not of the proper age?" "Was he not perfectly white?" "Was his blood attainted?" "Was there a curl in his hair?" No matter under what platform he was nominated, or under what illuminated processions his campaign was conducted, the moment he took the oath of President of the United States, that moment the platform disappeared from his view. He contended that if individuals and States have stepped aside from their duty to other States and sections the Union had been faithful to the South. So said the Emperor of Russia the other day, and so will impartial history say when it comes to record the events now in progress. He examined the position of the "Peace" conspirators with clear and searching scarcasm To talk of peace, he said, to such a Government, with such a harvest of insolence to thrash out, was treason to the country and civilization, He had been a Democrat, and with peace would be a Democrat again; but during the war he was no Democrat. It should not be written on his grave, as was written of an illustrious countryman—"He gave up for party what was meant for manhood." He did not hesitate to say that the peace conspirators of the North were Democrats.

In the concluding portions of his address, Mr. MEAGHER was especially eloquent and stirred the hearts of his auditors, as with the sound of the trumpet, when he invoked them by all they valued and all they held dear as Irishmen, to rally for the defence of the flag, and he would inscribe upon that flag "Death, if you will, Victory if God will give it us, but no defeat and no retreat." He paid a warm and feeling tribute to the patriotism of the brave and enduring Col. MULLIGAN, which was received with warm applause, and drew a vivid picture of the return of our armies to their homes, after victory shall have restored the Union in its integrity. After the meeting, Mr. M. was conducted to the Parker House to partake of a banquet that had been spread in his honor. Patriotic speeches, songs and sentiments, mingled with the good cheer, and every one enjoyed himself to his heart's content.

MURDER OF MAJOR LEWIS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Yesterday, Major ARNOLD C. LEWIS, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot dead by a private in the regiment named LANAHAN. The act was a willful murder.

THE TIGER FIRE ZOUAVES.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The Tiger Fire Zouaves leave for Washington this afternoon, *viâ* Providence.

THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS AT HAMILTON PARK—DESCRIPTION OF THE REGIMENT.

Unusual festivities enlivened Hamilton Park yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the presentation of a stand of colors to the Forty-fifth Regiment German Rifles—more familiarly known as the Fifth Regiment, in consequence of the enlistment therein of many members of the militia regiment of that designation under command of Col. SCHWARTZWAELDER. The Forty-fifth is, however, commanded by Col. VON AMSBURG, and comprises many new recruits of ability and experience, whose military ardor leads them more to the sober work of war than to the less onerous parades of peace. The Forty-fifth commenced recruiting only on the 17th ult., and on the 9th inst. were mustered into service. The roll yesterday numbered 800 officers and men, and, though the arms are not yet furnished, it is expected that the regiment will proceed to the seat of war on Wednesday or Thursday, to be attached to Gen. BLENKER's Division, and procure arms, as promised by Gen. MCCLELLAN, at the Capital. They will receive—as have the remainder of the Division—the Springfield rifle. This is a most appropriate weapon, as most of the men are good shots, and one of the companies at least—that of Capt. SHOENECKER's—is composed of sharp-shooters. The men are uniformed in the State blue, and, barring their arms, are nearly equipped. They are a hardy, sinewy set of men, and bid fair to do credit not only to New-York but to the nationalities from which they hail. The following are the Field and Staff officers:

Colonel—Von Amsburg.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward, Count Vratislaw.
Major—Charles Samsey.
Adjutant—Aug. Michaelis.
Quartermaster—Herman Quolke.
Surgeon—Dr. Ideler.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Feldbauser.

Many, indeed most of the officers have seen service, and when the ranks are full, which will doubtless be before the departure of the regiment, on Wednesday or Thursday, the corps will be one of the most effective yet furnished by this City. The friends of the regiment, male and female, young and old, availed themselves of the occasion to have a parting frolic, and what with song and dance, social intercourse, beer, good eating, strolling through the grounds, and all the attendant bliss inseparable from such scenes, the afternoon passed delightfully. A clear sky and cool breeze contributed not a little to enhance the pleasure of the day.

The flag presentation was the result of the sympathies of the fair friends of the regiment, and was well caculated to inspire the enthusiasm of the men for the holy cause in which they had enlisted. It would be impossible for a regiment to receive so beautiful a banner, at the hands of so charming a bevy of fair ladies as graced the platform, without the production or at least encouragement of the most ardent patriotism. The reception was well worthy of the presentation. The regiment, after parade, was drawn up at a respectful distance from the stage, whereon were arrayed in seductive attire, the fair donors, one of whom, Miss PIEPER, as the officers, headed by the Colonel, advanced and saluted, formally presented the banner in a commendably short speech, which was responded to with equally desirable brevity by Col. VON AMSBURG. On receiving the banner the entire regiment broke forth in most flatteringly responsive plaudits.

The banner thus presented was a most delicate piece of workmanship wrought by Mrs. FRANCISCA KLEIN, who has devised many other banners for German Associations. On the obverse, the Goddess of Liberty, arrayed in natural colors, stood on a white ground, relieved by the rising sun, holding the Constitution in one hand, and the American shield in the other. The four corners of this side were embellished with evergreens. At her feet rested broken chains and shattered columns. On the reverse, on a ground of blue silk appeared the United States Arms, and the inscription:

"GERMAN RIFLE',
Forty-fifth Regiment,
Col. GEORGE VON AMSBURG."

During the day, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., presented Col. VON AMSBURG with a horse.

Among the distinguished guests present were Hon. C. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and others.

The regiment will proceed to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday, by the Harrisburgh route.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FOR DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

Orderly-serjeant JOHN E. DUNHAM, of Company B, Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V., better known as DURYEA's Zouaves, who was accidentally wounded soon after the battle of Great Bethel, returns to Baltimore on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, having almost entirely recovered from the effects of his injuries. He will gladly take, to the members of the regiment, any letters or small parcels which their friends may send to him at No. 152 Spring-st., or No. 75 East Thirteenth-st. Serjeant DUNHAM distinguished himself by his cool conduct in the action of Great Bethel, and will doubtless be warmly welcomed by his comrades on his return to active duty.

THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

This regiment, which is now stationed two miles beyond Alexandria, near Bailey's Cross Roads, is now recruiting to fill up its ranks to the standard. The office in this City is at No. 348 Fourth-avenue, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. Men desiring to join the regiment may feel the assurance that they will be under highly competent officers, nearly all of whom have seen extended and active service. Col. J. HOBART WARD, whose name is familiar to all New-Yorkers, is still in command.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon the following notice was issued by Gen. VAN BUREN:

DEAR SIR: Below please find extract from General Order of the War Department of the United States, No. 16, dated May 14, 1861:

"PAR. 5—There will be allowed to each regiment one Chaplain, who will be appointed by the Regimental Commander, on the vote of Field Officers and Company Commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The Chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry."

From this you will perceive that it is necessary you should be appointed in the manner designated, and draw pay from the United States.

I am directed by the Adjutant-General to make no more payments on the part of the State.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

THEATRICAL.

Laura Keene's Theatre—Opening Night.

This handsome and popular establishment was reopened to the public last evening, and a crowded and unusually fashionable audience gave a hearty welcome to the fair lessee. Good taste determines a great many things in the world. It is a gift which so few possess, that they who have it are very apt to find themselves mysteriously enriched thereby. Miss KEENE we all know is an actress of great merit. In a certain line of legitimate business she is probably without a superior in this City. Happening by a blunder of fortune to become a manager instead of continuing to be an actress, she has unexpectedly developed a genius for spectacle which will probably govern her actions for many years to come. In a word, she possesses taste. The fanciful things of the imagination become pleasant realities beneath her hands. She presents them to the eye as pictures, to the ear as music, but seldom to the intelligence as serious plays. We have not heard that Miss KEENE ever made any pretence of literary merit in the "Seven Sisters," and in the "Seven Sons," the piece selected for her opening night, she expressly disclaims anything of the kind. According to her own words it is an "incomprehensible mass of dramatic nonsense"—a definition which no one can object to. Criticism is gagged by a modesty so overpowering, all that can be done is to regard the piece as it is placed before us, and to applaud effects which, if frequently illogical, are always very beautiful and pleasant to the eye.

In Europe there is in every country one Metropolitan Theatre, that is preëminent for its scenic and plastic effects. Miss KEENE, by her tact, good judgment and taste, has secured this distinction for her handsome little place on Broadway. There are two or three tableaux in the "Seven Sons" which have never been surpassed in America. The experienced eye can dwell with pleasure on such pictures as the "Coral Cave," with its curious spiral staircase; the "Ascent of the Spirits of the Lake"—where artificial figures are introduced with happy effect—and the great Walteau scene of Arcadian nymphs, reclining amongst their flocks—a rosy picture of peace and plenty.

Regarded as a literary production, the "Seven Sons" belong distinctly to the same family as the "Seven Sisters," and these charming ladies, it will be remembered, were not remarkable for their intellectuality. The same cast of thought pervades both pieces. There is a sermon and caper in every scene. Dreary commonplaces alternate with what are intended for smart allusions. Colloquialisms and commonplaces whiz like chain-shot through the major part of the dialogue. The plot is not a scheme of the inventive mind, but a shallow device of the adventurous dramatist, who knows, in a rudimental way, that the chaotic and the grand are sometimes synonymous. For an entertainment of so contradictory a character, it is necessary to be previously prepared. Waterlilies and niggers, fairies and newspaper correspondents, are huddled together in such perplexing confusion, that we expect every moment to hear the gong sound, and witness the rapid metempsychoses of *Dr. Fussall* into Clown, of *Pluto* into Pantaloon, of *Jake Butt* into Harlequin, and of *Satanella* into the beautiful and distracting Columbine. Inasmuch as these changes do not take place, we are perhaps a little disappointed; but in the end, we arrive at the conclusion that we have witnessed something very much like a pantomime, if not so called on the play-bills.

And, let it be observed, the critic can well afford to lay aside his carking cares and anxieties—even as the public does—when he witnesses a piece so beautifully produced, and so faultlessly played as is this. It is maddening, no doubt, not to be able to classify the work, and so bend it to a common wheel on which the weak articulations of its three acts could be broken. But (to be fresh and vigorous,) "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and although we have no desire to be reconciled for the rest of our natural life to the "Seven Sons," we are pretty sure that it will prove a "joy" to the amusement-going class, for a long time to come. The dialogue touches on all the leading topics of the day. Every man, woman or child, who has a dozen lines to speak, is a walking "leading article." There are hits on both sides of the momentous question which now divides the North and the South. The struggle itself is depicted in a family-like vein of allegory. The North, we learn with satisfaction, will come out the strongest in the end; the South as we understand it, having but little wind, although a great deal of mettle. This is an improvement. During the run of the "Seven Sisters," we were constantly in dread that the fight would end to our disadvantage.

Perhaps the dialogue might be more brilliant than it is, but regarded from its own stand-point of absoluteun pretentiousness, it serves as a convenient but not very lively vehicle for a vast number of charming scenes. It has the additional advantage, too, of not being absolutely essential to the longevity of the piece. It can be altered according to the exigencies of the third edition of the evening paper, or omitted altogether, and a new dialogue introduced. Some of the hits are timely, and up to the spirit of the moment, and these were received with gratitude by people who looked at each other with commiseration for a large portion of the evening. As for the scenery it is as we have before hinted, all that good painting, perfect machinery, and excellent taste could make it. We give below a synopsis of the principal situations, or opportunities of the artists. It may furnish also a hint of the plot.

The opening scene of the first act represents a cascade and ravine in the Catskill Mountains. *Satanella* (Miss SARA STEVENS) receives a visit from her mother, *Mrs. Pluto*, (Mr. PETERS,) who is out on the sly, without *Pluto's* knowledge. *Mrs. Pluto* relates her experience in the Plutonian nursery, and is bewailing the trouble she has had with her seven sons, when they suddenly appear on the stage, having escaped from the paternal mansion and started out for a holiday. They want to go to New-York. *Mrs. P.* desires them to go home, lest when they get to New-York they should be drafted for soldiers. Despising this wholesome advice, they go to New-York surrounded by all their follies. This affords an opportunity for a pretty dance, called "Le Follet." *Diavoline* (Miss KEENE) now rises from the cascade, being on her way to earth to provide an asylum for Columbia, who is supposed to be in distress. By her advice the boys are allowed to visit earth, she and *Satanella* volunteering to bring them safely back again. The second scene represents the gates of *Hades*, where *Pluto*, (Mr. BURNETT,) after vainly endeavoring to obtain any reliable information from the newspapers, summons to his presence the last arrival from earth, *Mickey McGinnis*, (Mr. DILLON,) who posts *Pluto* on mundane affairs and sheds some light on political matters in the old Sixth, and the obstacles thrown in the way of a foreigner in search of his naturalization papers. A hint is thrown out, too, of the danger of having two heads to the American Eagle. *Pluto* would like to visit the earth, but remembers the trouble he had last Winter with his seven daughters, and hesitates. His course, however, is decided by information he receives of the adventures of *Mrs. Pluto* and her Seven Sons. He is accompanied by *Cæsar* in the character of *Dr. Fussall, LL. D.*, special correspondent of the *Thunderer*. *Pluto* adopts the costume of a negro, considering that type of humanity as the one which seems to be of most importance at the present moment. In the third scene we are introduced to *Columbia*, (Mrs. ALLEN.) She is in her temple, bowed down with grief at the state of her country, and gives us a tableau of Anarchy, which is effective. The negro enters and tries to console her, retiring with a flea in his ear. The scene ends with a fine tableau of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Scene four is an apartment in a New-York hotel, where *Tom Toggles*, (Miss BURKE,) one of the Seven Sons, is installed as a newly imported Tiger, attached to *Fred. Flutter*, an English fop, formerly an officer in the Crimean war. Here we are also introduced to *Machiavelli*, (Mr. GEORGE H. STODDARD,) who escaped from *Hades* in the second scene as an Abolitionist, and to several other characters, including *Fred.* (Mr. MARLOWE) and the irrepressible correspondent, (Mr. LEVICK.) The latter endeavors to impress his friends with a sense of his greatness as a war correspondent, and is used throughout the piece as a sort of conduit for all kinds of false information and blunders. There is a great deal of conversational spray in this scene, which ends in a row got up by *Jake Butt*, a rowdy, (Mr. DALY.) Scene the fifth represents the Coral Cave where *Diavoline* and *Satanella* have concealed *Columbia*, who has retired from public life in disgust. Thither she is followed by *Pluto* in the garb of a sailor, who wishes her to go to earth and restore peace between the Secessionists and Abolitionists. He is followed by *Mrs. Pluto*, who descends to the depths of ocean as PAGANINI used to ascend to the heights of music, on a single string. *Mrs. Pluto* has her suspicions aroused by the gorgeous furniture of the apartment, and the splendid apparel of fair *Columbia*. She will not permit the latter to ascend to earth, but at the right moment, *Diavoline* exercises her power, and *Pluto* escapes with *Columbia*. The tableau forming the staircase is very striking and novel.

The second act opens with a scene in Central Park, where the "Seven Sons" are found in various disguises, enjoying themselves in company with the other characters. *Mrs. Pluto* comes on in a small sleigh, and is upset, which leads to a game of snowballing by the boys, interrupted finally by *Jake*, who espouses the cause of *Mrs. Pluto*, thereby leading her to suppose that he is in love with her. *Pluto* appears and informs her that she has a very pretty figure for *Juliet*. As she assumes to be a lamb he limits her speech to Baa! Baa! The calcium light is now extinguished, and a pleasing effect produced by introducing the corps de ballet as a fire company with variegated lanterns for tableau to close scene. The second scene in this act is a street in New-York, where *Mrs. Pluto*, having been changed to a man by *Satanella*, indulges in a drunken scene, and sings a song which struck us as being superfluously intoxicated. *Pluto* commissions *Diavoline* to lure *Columbia* from the Lake of Lilies, where she has taken refuge. This, after some necessary talk for preparing the next set, leads us to the magnificent tableau, with which the act terminates—a tableau full of mechanical effects and pretty groupings.

The first scene of act third represents a National picket on the south side of the Potomac. *Dr. Fussall*, in pursuit of notes on the war, meets with several rebuffs, and learns that sentinels ask for passes even from the representative of the *Thunderer*. *Satanella* enters as a vivandiere, and administers several rebukes. A volunteer regiment, the Emerald Greens, commanded by *Mickey McGinnes*, comes on and does a burlesque drill in an amusing way. An address from the chaplain, a double Dutch oration from a lieutenant, and a Union song fill up this part. In scene two we have the half-way house to Hades. The head of the Plutonian family arrives at home, followed by *Machiavelli*, who finds that the World does not pay. *Ike* also returns, followed by *Columbia*, who seeks a decision in the case of North *versus* South. *McGinnis* is summoned to act as Judge. Although he is drunk, it is delicately hinted that he is sober enough for a modern Justice. The North and South appear, and after mutual recriminations, proceed to decide the question by force of arms. At the commencement the North meets with a reverse, but recovers and worsts the South, when *Columbia* presents the olive branch of peace, and all ends happily with a grand scenic effect called "a Wattean scene of Arcadian nymphs reclining amongst their flocks by the mountain torrent of real water"—one of the finest things ever seen in this country.

It will be noticed from what we have written that this piece depends not on literary merit, but purely on scenic effect. In the "Seven Sisters" there was but one great tableau. Here there are three. Early in the evening the house was somewhat chary of its applause, but the repeated splendors which Miss KEENE lavished on the sight won the house to good humor, and procured for the "Seven Sons" a generous reception, which will probably ripen into hearty favor. We cannot help regretting that the plot is so feeble, and the dialogue so inadequate. Perhaps both may be remedied. Miss KEENE made a few appropriate remarks previous to the last tableau.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 23—P. M.

FLOUR 10c.@20c. better, and in fair demand. WHEAT has again advanced, with moderate receipts; sales car lots red State at $1 19@$1 20 for, ordinary to fair red State; $1 24 for Amber Michigan, and $1 35 for White Michigan, at the road and delivered. RYE, 66c. for 500 bushels delivered on board. The principal offerings in BARLEY on Change to-day were in car lots; but little was done; sales 150 bushels Wayne County choice at 75c.; 2,500 do. do. in car lots on private terms; also 7,000 bushels Canada West, to arrive, on private terms. CORN is in large supply and opened dull and lower; sales 3,000 bushels at East Albany at 53c.; and 13,400 do., afloat, at 52c. Oats, in the street, 25c.@35c. for new and old; 2,000 bushels State, 33½c., delivered. WHISKY—Sales 20 bbls. at 19¼c.; 50 do. at 19¾c., and now held at 19½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 5,643 bbls. Flour; 673 bags Wheat; 250 bbls. Whiskey; 11 bales Hops; 93 bales Wool; 1,018 bbls. Apples; 52 pkgs. Lard; 11 hhds., 28 cases, 50 caddys Tobacco. For Boston and the East, 2,589 bbls. Flour; 50 bbls. Whisky; 186 bales Wool; 799 bbls. Apples. Shipped by tows to New York, Sept. 21, 260,200 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Rye; 110,800 bushels Wheat; 28,500 bushels Oats; 11,000 bushels Feed; 6,500 bushels Malt.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 23—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT in active demand; market 3c.@5c. better for Spring; sales early, 5,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01; 22,000 bush. do., $1 03; 3,800 bush. do., $1 03½; later, 110,000 do., $1 05; 2,000 do., $1 05½, and 3,000 choice No. 1 do., $1 10. CORN in good demand; sales 14,000 bush. Illinois, 44c., and 17,000 do. on private terms. BARLEY firm; sales 4,000 bush. prime Toronto, 60½c., and 15,000 bush. Bay Quinto, 57c. RYE and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced to 38c. on Flour, 13½c.@13¾c. on Wheat, and 12½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,500 bbls. Flour, 230,000 bush. Wheat, 100,000 bush. Corn, 37,000 bush. Barley, 15,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush. Wheat, 70,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Barley, 7,100 bush. Rye.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 23—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and market firm; sales 14,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 95c.; 14,000 bushels Port Washington Spring, 98c.; 9,000 bushels Kenosha Club, at 97c.; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, $1; 6,200 bushels White Winter Western, at $1 08; 6,000 bushels Amber Michigan, at $1 07. CORN in fair demand and market ½c. better, but less firm at the close; sales 6,000 bushels at 39c.; 60,000 bushels at 39½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—16½c. on Corn, 18c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat 23,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—182,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 23.

FLOUR advanced 10c. WHEAT, 3c. and higher; 82c.@83c. for No. 1; 78c.@79c. for No. 2, in store. CORN active and a shade firmer; mixed, in store, 23½c. OATS firm. *Receipts*—6,800 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS, 13c. on Corn, 14c. on Wheat, to Buffalo. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—M. Conde, B. A. Jackson, D. Crotchet, D. Falconer, G. N. Hunt, R. Carpenter, Mrs. J. Cummings, C. A. Agassey, A. Bomden, J. Bainbridge, S. E. Danforth, C. Rogers, R. B. James, J. Prentiss, J. Carlisle, J. E. Butler, R. Nelson, W. H. Badland, W. Wilson and lady, W. G. Buckler, J. Smith, E. Hart, J. W. Cushing, J. W. Woodward, Lieut. R. S. Williams, U. S. A., A. Dehon, H. S. Tappan, A. B. Grove and lady, Miss D. W. Rogers, W. Fay, J. R. Rogers, Capt. Foote, J. Martin, S. S. Woodbridge, Miss J. McElroy, and 250 second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 49 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises... 3 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 35 | Gov. Island.11 24 | Hell Gate....12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Lo